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Ed Schreyer and the Moonies





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How George Bush and Barbara Walters have helped Moon's cause



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Church founder:
Rev. Sun Myung Moon

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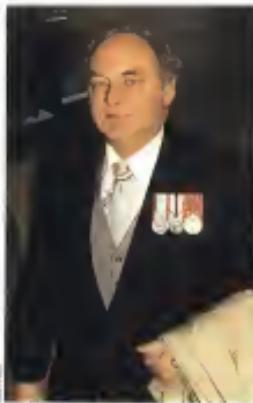
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Ed Schreyer and the Moonies

44 In the 1970s and 1980s, Rev Sun Myung Moon's Unification Church became synonymous with right-wing extremists, mass weddings and stories of bright young college students transformed into zombies, or "Moonies." But lately, Moon has orchestrated a remarkable campaign for massiveness and responsibility. And he has done it with the help of famous entertainers and political leaders past and present—including Canada's former governor general Edward Schreyer.

PHOTOGRAPH BY GUY LAWRENCE



The Bouchard factor



PHOTOGRAPH BY GUY LAWRENCE

10 Lucien Bouchard effectively took over the Yes forces in the Quebec referendum, giving the sovereigntists a much-needed morale boost and closing the gap in the opinion polls. Going into the final stretch to the Oct. 30 vote, Quebec Premier Jacques Parizeau named Bouchard the "chief negotiator" for Quebec in the event of a Yes vote and the popular Bloc Québécois leader campaigned before large and enthusiastic crowds.

The making of a leader

54 Excerpts from a new biography examine the closely guarded personal life of Prime Minister Jean Chrétien. Author Lawrence Martin portrays the young Chrétien as a headstrong troublemaker with a natural talent for politics. And he details how "the little guy from Shawinigan" became a muckraker.



PHOTOGRAPH BY GUY LAWRENCE

OPENING NOTES

The 'round bellies' are coming

The enormously successful Senior PGA Tour, which has exceeded the complete tour earnings of such over-\$500 million as Arnold Palmer and Jack Nicklaus, is coming to Canada in 1998. Although neither the Royal Canadian Golf Association nor the PGA Tour will confirm that a deal has been struck, insiders say the 72-hole Senior Canadian Open—renamed and with a sponsor in tow—will be played from July 22 to 26 at Harbour Town, a \$1.35-million course. Some senior stars like Nicklaus, 85, and Elvin Bethea, 50, may opt instead to play the U.S. Open in Birmingham, Mich., that week, but the Canadian event is expected to draw well. Since it begins in 1998, the Senior Tour has attracted huge crowds, a national U.S. TV deal, and strong sponsor support, thanks to the enduring popularity of stars such as Palmer, 86; Lee Trevino, 55, and Chi Chi Rodriguez, 59—"round bellies," as Treveo once called their members. From two tournaments and a total purse of \$30,000 in 1990, the Tour has expanded to include 44 events and \$44.5 million in prize money this year. Stephen Ross, the Canadian



Trevino: enduring appeal

When an animal lover weeps

Jeffrey Masson, *When Elephants Weep: The Emotional Lives of Animals* (Basic Books), the co-author of this year's best-seller *When Elephants Weep: The Emotional Lives of Animals* adapted three dogs into his Berkeley, Calif., home, suddenly, the playful Sashas ran into her new owner behind, knocking her into the air. Who he came down, he broke his right foot. Masson screamed in pain, but Sasha's reaction was, well, somewhat weirding. "Although I'm writing an anatomy of dogs, I have to comment the emotions of dogs. I have to comment that Sasha showed no remorse," says Masson, who still has to wear a special bubble boot and uses crutches to get around. "She just looked at me as if to say, 'What are you doing down there?' Perhaps it will be a thin book."



Masson, no remorse for a broken foot

book project. Early this month, massar and a crew were out for a stroll in the park when, suddenly, the playful Sashas ran into her new owner behind, knocking her into the air. Who he came down, he broke his right foot. Masson screamed in pain, but Sasha's reaction was, well, somewhat weirding. "Although I'm writing an anatomy of dogs, I have to comment the emotions of dogs. I have to comment that Sasha showed no remorse," says Masson, who still has to wear a special bubble boot and uses crutches to get around. "She just looked at me as if to say, 'What are you doing down there?' Perhaps it will be a thin book."



Hsing: a champion in Cascade

Chess, the Chinese way

To most Canadians, Huang Yifeng is an unfamiliar name. But to the millions of aficionados worldwide of newspaper-sha kouzi or Chinese chess—she is a superstar on the order of Bobby Fischer or Garry Kasparov. Huang, 32, of Massachusetts, obtained the reigning women's champion, a title she captured in Singapore last month at the international shapang championships. She completed the seven-round tournament undefeated, with six wins and a draw in a game that is similar to Western-style chess. Huang says her best game, which lasted 5 1/2 hours, was the most difficult one. "You have to be physically fit as well as mentally fit," she explains.

Huang's victory comes at a time when chess is becoming increasingly popular outside Asia. It originated in China 1,800 years ago, but Chinese immigrants have recently helped spread chess worldwide. Huang's husband, Stephen Fahey, notes that it has really taken off in some European countries. "In Poland, Germany and Italy, the game has become so popular," says Weatherspoon, who is a member of the Toronto Chess Association.

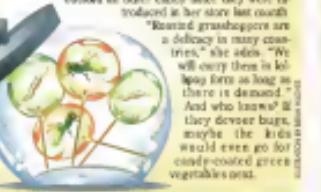
Still, it will be some time before it reaches the level of respect it has in China. Huang, for instance, was taught the game in school in Canton, now Guangzhou, at the age of 9. When she was the school title a year later, local officials sent her to a provincial sports school, where those who excelled in so-called sports games took advantage in receiving intensive instruction. By 2000, when she was 20, she had reached master's rank, and in 1996 she was China's No. 1 women's player. Huang, who met her husband at a tournament in Hong Kong and moved to Canada in 1992, says she stays sharp by constantly reading, playing other games such as Western chess and Go, and staying physically fit. A winning attitude.

Candy that hops off the shelves

Parents in Sweden are really tragedied by the latest fad among the school-age set—candy and graham-biscuit-filled lollipops. The trend has exploded nationwide, which cost 40立升, come in two flavors. One, a stick appliced with candy, contains a two-in-one. Who can imagine the joy of finding this candy at the bottom of a trash bin? A mini candy offers a toasted graham-cracker and youngzgers have even

developed a proper etiquette for eating the suckers, first, soak away the sugar coating, then crush the "lollie" between the teeth. Eva Glid, who runs a candy store in the Swedish town of Mora, 250 km west of Stockholm, says the most horrific treats have come all other candy since they were introduced at her store last month.

"Bored grandmothers are a deficiency in many countries," she adds. "We will eat them in 10 minutes, then throw them away. This is dangerous." And who knows? After dinner hours, maybe the kids would even go for candied-coated green vegetables next.



Lame attacking advertising

policy of accepting cigarette ads. The cover of its current issue shows a cigarette being ground out on a copy of Harper's, but the U.S. tobacco industry wants no little cause to just lay out. Harper's public relations department has been handing out copies of a letter the magazine sent Adhesen last month, claiming it of violating an editorial rule that Harper's enforces in 1988—attaching names to a document or photograph in tell readers what it really means. It is a farce that Adhesen has used to attack misleading advertising. Harper's editor Lewis Lapham, himself a heavy smoker, also weighed in, suggesting that if the people at Adhesen believe "that they are doing some kind of social good with their own," Adhesen's problem. Kilkis' tone told Adhesen he was surprised by the general nature of the column from Lapham, who he described as "lame for the last 20 years." Added Lapham: "But maybe Lapham has had too many cigarettes and he is confusing a thought with an idea."

Edited by BARBARA WICKENS

BEST-SELLERS

FICTION

1. *The Celestine Prophecy*, James Redfield (2)
2. *The Last World*, Michael Crichton (2)
3. *Comer to Grid*, Eric Foner (2)
4. *The Moon's Last Light*, Robert Parker (2)
5. *The Horse Whisperer*, Nicholas Evans (2)
6. *Murder, Hell and Night*, Jerry Spinelli (2)
7. *Few Bribes*, Patricia Morrissey (2)
8. *The First Blue*, Alton Gansky (2)
9. *Animal Farm*, George Orwell (2)
10. *Counting House*, Edmund White (2)

17. *Puffin Just read*

NONFICTION

1. *My American Journey*, Edith Pearlstein (2)
2. *Homes from a Short Distance*, Bill Bryson (2)
3. *In the Jaws of the Beast*, Dick Johnstone (2)
4. *How Parastage*, Gail Sheehan (2)
5. *My Father*, Edie Baskin (2)
6. *My Name*, Peter Bergman (2)
7. *Razamataz*, Paula Shukla (2)
8. *Magellan*, Jim Keegan (2)
9. *Captain Horatio Hornblower*, Steven Runciman (2)
10. *Right Through the Heart*, Michael Salford and Bruce Carpenter (2)

Compiled by BETH BELFON

DEFENDED: Susan Garry Kasparian, 32, lost world chess championship against challenger Viswanathan Anand, 25, of India, by a 10½ to 7½ score, in New York City. Kasparian, who became the youngest world champion in history at age 22, earned \$1.2 million for his victory while Anand was \$900,000. The 30-day match began with an unpreceded eight draws before Anand won for the first and only time. Kasparian then won four of the next five games.

AWARDED: To British astrophysicist Joseph Banks, 86, and the Physics Conference on Science and World Affairs, the Nobel Peace Prize (page 10). Other Nobels include seven Americans in five close races. Robert Lucas, 58, a professor at the University of Chicago, was in economics while F. Sherwood Rowland, 68, of the University of California at San Diego and Mario Molina, 52, of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology shared the chemistry prize. Paul Crutzen, 62, of Oxford, was cited for early warnings of chemicals that endanger the ozone layer. Edward Liss, 77, of the California Institute of Technology, Gary and Erie Warehouses, 48, of Princeton University shared the medicine prize with German Christiane Nusslein-Volhard, 58, for their studies of how genes control early embryo development. Martin Perl, 68, of Stanford University and Frederick Reines, 77, also of the University of California at Irvine shared the physics prize for their discoveries of subatomic particles. Each prize is worth \$1.4 million.

DRILL: Sir Alex Ferguson-Bailey, 52, former Britain's foreign minister and in between, prime minister from October, 1983, to October, 1984, at his home in Scotland.

FINED: New York Yankees baseball owner George Steinbrenner, 65, \$62,000 for publicly criticizing unprofitable decisions during a playoff series his team lost to the Seattle Mariners, by losing president Gene Budig in New York City.



SIR ALEX FERGUSON-BAILEY

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COLUMN



A great black hope for the U.S. presidency

BY BARBARA AMIEL

The O.J. Simpson verdict has opened up discussion about "the racial divide" in the United States. Black and white elites are swooping towards the notion of electing reformist general Colin Powell as president. In fact, at a dinner in Toronto last month, I first heard neo-conservative columnist Charles Krauthammer say that, even though it would offend the Republicans' Revolution, he would vote for Powell because it was more important to heal the rift between blacks and whites.

The Republican Revolution is an attempt to reverse the left liberalism that has infected the West since the 1960s. Its Contest with America is essentially Jeffersonian democracy with a belief in individual equality before the law, and an end to excessive engineering and failed social policies such as affirmative action and racial quotas.

In order to support Krauthammer's thesis, you would have to agree that the racial rift in America is so threatening that ending it is more important than enhancing black democracy, and, secondly, that Powell's election would in fact heal that rift. Do you believe in that? If not, then let the Republicans do fighting in their lonely responsibility for that racial divide in America, or shouldering the fight themselves? If so, then it's like saying that tomorrow breakfast deck to mend a leak when a boat is heading towards the rocks.

With the 1994 Civil Rights Act, America finally became a land of equal opportunity. Actually, from the 1950s, when President Eisenhower sent in troops to support school desegregation, black income in America has risen from one-half at white income to three-quarters. Not too bad for 40 years. But equal opportunity has problems: clever blacks did very well out of it, but made little material for a small black middle class. These blacks could no longer earn personal failure by saying America was racist.

If the Colin Powell role model as America's top military man did not stop crime among the black underclass, how would he do it as president?

Then, as America moved left, it tried to substitute equality of opportunity with equality of results and this brought the notion of group parity if blacks were 10 per cent of the population, the action went, they should be 10 per cent of the lawyers and the courts.

In earlier times, the black underclass had a sense of belonging, with all black people, to the world of second-class citizens. This had a corrective effect. Equal opportunity is less effective. Equal opportunity is lost when alternative action looks away. Then, isolation and the sexual revolution like black men to participate in needs of households in a stable society, they and sons self-respect. Now, the women and male sexual service jobs like Nerd, Infidelity, infidelity, for the well-being of black men in their own eyes after all, rarely told them they were diminished victims. These black mothers who became drug dealers and robbers preyed just as much (perhaps more) on other blacks, the point was that the social behaviour acquired a color of right in their own eyes as a rebellion against the great international conspiracy of the white man—to say psychiatrist Frantz Fanon's words. Those blackons who had so often strung to their bows could take refuge in that

The second question—would Colin Powell's election as president help heal the racial rift—in painting blacks have had role models in just about every field of endeavor for decades. If Colin Powell as chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff is not going to stop crime, how would Colin Powell as president do it? There was still at least one race inspired not in New York City when black major David Dinkins was in office. Just as some American Jews are not offended by the fact that these are Jewish Supreme Court judges, those blacks who feel there is racism in America will not be offended by one of them in the White House.

Powell supporters say that America needs to make one last death effort to get in place those programs that will eradicate the black underclass, and that they can only be put in place by a black man. Who are these programs? They never sounds like a sort of amalgam of "soft love" speeches, but the best is to encourage decent jobs, on-site daycares and crèches, maternities and so forth. Already we are told that one in three young black males is in trouble with the law. What will we not eat over heel down? Will we be one of two in the criminal justice system? Will we start attacking black crime users and start arresting white color users? Will police take all her black-fold and make the rules according to paternization as the statistics look behind? Is it really morally right to stop welfare to all single mothers when they get pregnant again? Are we going to have forced sterilization?

Finally, if Americans are going to abandon the Republican Revolution, then I would suggest that it's time to release law and order among the black underclasses and a reduction in broken homes, street culture and drugs, a wicked person like Louis Farrakhan, the leader of the Nation of Islam, will do more than just any Colin Powell. Farrakhan, who is leading his Million Man March in Washington this week, is disastrous to me as a liberal because of his authoritarianism and to me as a Jew because of his antisemitism, but he is more likely to end teenage pregnancy and the general deterioration of civic morality among the black underclasses than any return to 1960s left-liberalism. The honest, hard and compassionate mass movements had an undeniable efficacy in bringing order to the cities. True, they perpetrated street crimes with far worse sides, but you don't want Jeffersonian democracy. You do not want street hoodlums to "get them to ... together" and make breeding crime or not abandoning their children a matter of racial and Muslim pride, will Farrakhan is your man.

When we know what Colin Powell's policies are, we may be the most in all America. But to endorse him now, just because he is black, organizes the extremely different notion of political parties that have so dominated America, on the leftlessness, Farrakhan and his billy clubs are waiting. To say the Republican Revolution is a benign America cause release.

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THE BOUCHARD FACTOR

144742



BY ANDREW PHILLIPS

The dual industrial town of Sorel, 50 km northeast of Montreal, is hardly a place to lift the spirits. These days, it's just another in the Quebec backwaters of the RFL's Argos, the former motorcycle gang now called the province's Organisat for the Yes side in Quebec's referendum. In the real Rock Machine has shifted the province's Organisat for the Yes side in Quebec's referendum view Sorel, with its overwhelmingly Francophone working-class population, as prime territory for their message. (Though "Les Hells," as they are known locally, do not even bother to register a vote.) So it was there that Lucien Bouchard chose last week to begin his fight to reanimate the sovereigntist cause. At a run-down community centre just a few dozen from the Prince front the

church where Angels slain in the long wars are buried, Bouchard electrified 400 of the separatist faithful with an impassioned appeal to pride and patriotism. It was not the acknowledged leader the most glorious session he had ever spoken in. "For the cause," he said, "in the sovereigntist."

The cause, of course, was nothing less than winning the separatist majority from the type of crucial deficit on Oct. 30 that might have buried it for a generation. Until Premier Jacques Parizeau bowed to intense pressure from within his own Parti Québécois and handed Bouchard the effective leadership of the Yes forces, the stumbling, stumbling sovereigntists had seemed doomed to failure—their leader ineffective, their troops demoralized. Bouchard's acquisition as the "chief negotiator" for Quebec in the event of a Yes vote at least gave the separatist camp a fighting

chance. The crowds who greeted him everywhere he went with rhythmic chants of "Le oui! L'oui!" served clear notice that those who had already written off the separatists and begun debating the use of a seemingly inevitable federalist alternative should think again. The result? Bouchard profited. Far from a big surprise, the "Bouchard factor" was the changeover's one-ray.

The early signs were, that is, mixed. Bouchard's appointment did give the Yes side what needed boosts—at least temporarily. In a week that also saw a major show of federalist strength in Montreal as Prime Minister Jean Chrétien and the nine English-speaking premiers hosted the visiting Chinese leader, Li Peng, a new set of opinion polls suggested that the sovereigntists had narrowed the gap over the past week. The survey of 1,000 voters, carried out between Oct. 8 and 12

(the early signs were that, indeed, Bouchard's appointment did give the Yes side what needed boosts—at least temporarily. In a week that also saw a major show of federalist strength in Montreal as Prime Minister Jean Chrétien and the nine English-speaking premiers hosted the visiting Chinese leader, Li Peng, a new set of opinion polls suggested that the sovereigntists had narrowed the gap over the past week. The survey of 1,000 voters, carried out between Oct. 8 and 12

■ **Another on the campaign trail:** Le big yes for those who brought the champagne too early!

by Géralde Léger & Léger for *Le Journal de Montréal* and *Le Globe et Mail*, put support for the Yes side at 49 per cent and the No at 51 per cent. Given the poll's margin of error (plus or minus 3.1 percentage points), it suggested that

the federalist and separatist forces were essentially tied. Another poll, however, showed less change in public opinion. A survey of 1,033 voters conducted by Toronto-based Gallup Canada last weekend put the Yes side at 52 per cent support for the Yes at 30 per cent, the No at 48 per cent and found 38 per cent of voters were undecided.

Since analysts say most undecided voters are

probably federalists, it suggested that the bottom line was Yes, 43 per cent, and No, 56 per cent.

These numbers, however, were far from decisive with two weeks to go before Quebecers vote on Oct. 30. The question remained: would Bouchard's dramatic seizure of the leadership of the Yes forces and his status as the most popular and credible politician in Quebec be enough to give them victory? Federally, predictable, were dismal: "We're not running a beauty contest," Quebec Liberal Leader Daniel Johnson snapped while campaigning in Baie-Comeau, as the lower north shore of the St. Lawrence River. Lévesque's Réalité, the federal minister in charge of referendum strategy, interpreted Bouchard's new role as an admission that he had failed to effectively challenge Chrétien in Parkhaven. "It was very clear to us that he lost the battle in the House of Commons," she said in an interview with

Mélenchon. "For us, it doesn't change anything. It's only during his driving the bus is going in the same direction." Privately though, federalist organizers acknowledged that the momentum is favor of the Yes forces was a wake-up call for a campaign that risked becoming complacent after weeks of leading by up to 10 points. "We can't afford to take anything for granted," said one.

The sovereigntists' message, like, changed in subtle but crucial ways. Their organizers are well aware that if Quebecers believe they are being asked whether or not to make Quebec an independent country, the response will be a massive No. But Bouchard has stressed the new partnership that sovereigntists want to offer English Canada, as he did at a rally in St-Jean-sur-Richelieu, 30 km east of Montreal. Typically, he said that a Yes vote is needed to send a strong Quebec team to a negotiating table with the rest of Canada to bargain "égal à égal" (equal to equal)—the native dream of those who see the country's future as a pact between two trading peoples. The sovereigntists hope is that through Quebec will somehow give a Yes vote as a way to give the province more leverage, despite Parti Québécois' repeated and unfulfilled warnings that sovereignty does not mean control of a new country. On signs of Bouchard's impact came when the fledgling business group, Jeunesse Québec, president of the waste-distribution company Grappe Génie, predicted that in the end, voters will note that he will give Quebec the bargaining power it longs about a revised federal system. The reason for him, said, was Bouchard's insistence that Quebec's voice be heard in official negotiations such as CETA, niggled by their efforts to seal a clear arrangement. "If you win, means Quebec will become a separate country, and English

Quebec has no interest in the new partnership that the sovereigntists are promising," Quebec Premier Mike Harris declared that warning in Toronto during a speech to business leaders that was carefully vetted by No-side organizers. "Either we are one country or we are not," Harris said bluntly. "A separate Quebec would be a foreign country. Period. And a country like that would be foolish thinking." Parti Québécois' response? "I have to get a grip on my natural tendency to laugh."

Bouchard's takeover of the Yes campaign may have galvanized sovereigntists but as once federalists remodeled themselves last week, a referendum is not an election campaign. Quebecers will not be voting for a mandate on Oct. 30, but on a fundamental political issue that they have been debating for a generation and more. As a result, even analysts sympathetic to the separateness cause doubted that the "Léger factor" as quickly become known, would be enough to overcome the longstanding notion that passing the vote for sovereignty around 40 per cent. Peter Danyluk, a sociologist at the University of Quebec at Montreal, who has studied long-term voting trends in Quebec, and hence voter independence, concluded that the real test of Bouchard's skill as a people would be to give the Yes side a conceivable result on Oct. 30—enough for a moral victory through which a majority of the Quebecois vote. "I think they will need another result," he said. "And I mean 40 or 43 per cent, they have a chance of passing 40 or 40 per cent and a majority of the francophones will find it very difficult for them to go above that."

On the campaign trail with Bouchard, though, was easy to get the impression that the sovereigntists had woken up and were racing to victory. Everywhere he went, he boasted of Yes-side activists in their feet with his prepared speech to Québécois' political beliefs. In an age of low-pollution organizations, the common wisdom is that voters no longer trust high-flying rhetoric and white-hot oratory. If so, someone forgot to tell Bouchard. At the

moment, he is survived in Quebec—and possibly in Canada—as an icon. His message is a curious combination of the new—a call for redefining the relationship between Quebec and Canada—and the oldest type of appeal to Quebec's traditional sense of living not quite equal to the country they believe they founded on the banks of the St. Lawrence. In Borel, he managed to pack all the buttons for separatists, reaching back two centuries to evoke the British conquest of 1759 and looking forward to promise a future without the serial divisions of the present. "After a Yes vote, there won't be any more federalists or sovereigntists," he thundered. "There will just be Quebecers, all together."

The response to Bouchard's presence last week was extraordinary



Chrétiens et Bouchard en Ontario à une réunion pour les séparatistes qui ont le risque de compromettre l'avenir de la confédération.

People reached out to shake his hand, or to touch his sleeve, with the kind of spontaneous enthusiasm that very few political leaders can evoke. "Whatever Bouchard says is real here," one middle-aged woman told him in Sud-Ouest. In St. Jean, the cry from another supporter was "Lacheyze is partie, Lacombe"!—an earthy phrase that literally means "Don't let go of the pants" but which could better be translated as "Hang in there, Lacombe!" As Bouchard made his way to the stage, yet another eager sovereigntist evoked an image of the Yes side's new hope taking the form of a future Republic of Quebec by yelling out "Vive le Président!" Despite his personal appeal, though, there were signs that the campaign was still plagued by the same division that has plagued it from the start. Despite the difficulty he has in walking after losing his left leg—and nearly his life—last December to the so-called flesh-eating disease metastasizing myopathy, he was forced to stand for more than an hour weekend among supporters throughout a joint rally with Parti Québécois because organizers had not thought to provide chairs for the speakers.

Bouchard's appeal in Quebec to both party and separatist and less-committed nationalists may be a inquiry to flagging Québécois accustomed to regarding him as a political Prince of Darkness bent on tearing the country apart. Bouchard, however, has said that living simultaneously as a born-in Quebec and a visitor in the rest of Canada is a confusing situation. "We having two characters," he said, "but I appeal for Quebecers in a matter of style, it's our history, he leaves aside the dry separation of fact and figures so beloved by Patriotes and Johnsons in favor of an appeal to Quebecers' collective political feelings. "He relies 100 per cent on intuition," says José Lapierre.

a former Bloc Québécois and Liberal MP who is now a radio host in Montréal. "People love the way he pours out his feelings."

Despite the wordy, poetical if more exotic terms, "Bouchard is no amateur at public; he touches people directly," he says. "It's a kind of political seduction. Watching him work is almost like a movie after the leader and the audience." And, of course, Bouchard's brush with death gives him the added stature of a near-martyr. When he makes his unusual way to the centre of a stage and hands his cane to an aide, the personal sympathy from his audience is palpable.

The 57-year-old Bouchard's complicated political path—from the federal Liberals of Pierre Trudeau in the late 1960s, to the Parti Québécois in the 1970s, the federal Conservatives in the 1980s and the Bloc in the 1990s—is also seen quite differently in Quebec than elsewhere. For English-Canadians, it can look like mindless opportunism, shifting to the separatist camp when it was in the ascendancy, then back towards federalists when former prime minister Brian Mulroney invited Bouchard first to become ambassador to France and then federal minister of the environment, and finally returning to the sovereigntist movement as founder of the Bloc in 1996. Journalist Maureen Corriveau, author of a new study of Bouchard's party creation, *The Bloc*, argues that most Quebecers do not see his political moves as inconsistent. When he quit the Tories over the failure of the Meech Lake accord, she says, he "traded a seat in cabinet for a very uncertain homecoming at a moment when Quebecers were in a mood of principle who had defended Quebec's interests regardless of what party it was in, at personal cost to himself," she says. Drouin endorses the worldview of view that Bouchard has managed to unite Quebecers' often-contradictory aspirations throughout his career. "His political path reflects that at most Quebecers who are not committed to one party or the other—which is to say, the majority," says Drouin.

That said, Bouchard's appeal will be tested once again. The question will be whether sovereigntists can turn the initial boost in support that he helped to bring about into a winning trend that will last until the vote on Oct. 30. In any case, Bouchard himself is already a winner. If, as still seems likely, the No side triumphs but the Yes scores well enough to claim a moral victory, sovereigntists will surely hail Bouchard as the man who averted the institution of a crushing defeat. And that will position him for what may well be his next goal: eventually replacing the disgruntled Patriote as leader of the PQ and becoming the undisputed leader of the sovereigntist movement. □

THE REFERENDUM CAMPAIGN



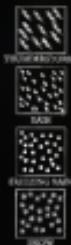
During a swing through Western Canada, Prime Minister Jean Chrétien and his wife, Laure, had visited Quebec's capital, but had avoided previous stops from separatists. "You did not come," he told a Liberal food-raising dinner in Senneterre. "You kept your coat. In your way you said to the people of Quebec that we want to keep the family together."

Noting that discord with the status quo is deeply rooted in many parts of the country, former prime minister Joe Clark told a business audience in Calgary that if Quebec separates from Canada, other provinces may soon follow suit. "It's a good thing that the referendum on Oct. 30 is not being held in British Columbia," he added, because many people there

are already looking to the Pacific Rim for their future.

A television debate between Premier Jacques Parizeau and Liberal Leader Daniel Johnson scheduled for Oct. 15 was canceled after the Yes side refused to agree to the format advanced by their opponents.

Premier Péladeau's wife, Lisette Laprade, shone off the stage during the inauguration of a Quebec City square after Foreign Affairs Minister André Boisclair pointedly remarked that francophone businesses have been so successful "the premier thinks some have too much power and are allowed to say too much." Laprade was overheard saying: "Feel sick and insulted."



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DAMAGE CONTROLLED

**The No
backers try
to act like
statesmen**



Chrétien with his former cabinet affairs minister, Michael Wilson, shaking away queries at a rare public appearance.

If Prime Minister Jean Chrétien were not so happy being a politician, he might well have been suspected of coveting a new career as a talk-show host. Standing in front of a group of about 200 business leaders last Saturday, and backed by almost all of Canada's provincial and territorial leaders, Chrétien handled his cordial reception with a collection of questions from a churlish crowd. The country's governors, he said, have all the compassion of a good hawker touts Gringo's budget-cutting new premier, Mike Harris, could be the right singer, he suggested. New Brunswick's Frank McKenna would play centre, and Saskatchewan's Roy Romanow, a social democrat who has balanced his province's budget, "is a left-wing's stick."

But when it comes to stickhandling around tough political issues, few leaders are as deft as Chrétien. He demonstrated that on the weekend, sailing ahead trouble-free through a controversial meeting with China's premier, Li Peng, that took place in Montreal amidst the hottest controversy of the Quebec referendum. With all of Canada's provincial premiers present except Quebec's Jacques Parizeau, Ottawa announced the signing of new contracts worth more than \$600 million for Canadian firms doing business in China. That figure was relatively small when compared with the estimated \$1 billion in deals signed last November when Chrétien and the premiers agreed, without Parizeau's input, to meet China, but it was, now, the last, and the proudest, "a pretty good piece of business."

Just as important on the political front, Chrétien and the premiers avoided potential misfires in announcing China's dismal record on human rights—and Canada's often muted response to stories from any country where leaders of the two countries feature in almost painfully delicate balancing act as part of Canadian politics. Once again, as he did last year in China, Chrétien made only a veiled reference to those human-rights problems, concentrating instead on the notion that China's record is more likely to improve through co-operation with the West rather than by isolation.

Private federal officials conceded that by setting the gathering in Montreal less than three weeks before the Oct. 20 referendum vote, they were hoping to highlight the economic advantages of federalism, and the notion that a separate Quebec would lose access to the rich Asian-Pacific market. Although Chrétien did not refer directly to the issue in a Friday night speech, it was filed with pointed references to "unity," "co-operation" and "stability."

But some No-side strategists also worried that their plan

could backfire if China's human-rights record became an issue, or if any of the premiers made too aggressive a statement about the consequences of sovereignty. "We know that people like [Quebec MP Newfoundland's] Clyde Wells, and [Manitoba's] Gary Filmon are just itching to get into the fight," said one senior No-side official. "The point is to make them realize that fighting words won't necessarily help us." As a result, No-side advisers spoke regularly to the premiers in the week prior to their visit—and silence largely prevailed.

Another worry was that the premiers, including two former prime ministers, Brian Mulroney and Pierre Trudeau, who didn't speak to each other almost as much as no-one else did, would do better. As well, there is little enthusiasm among many No strategists for either man entering the campaign, because of the concern that it will remind Quebecers of failed post-election statistical initiatives. And even more worrisome was the prospect of an answerless spat between two former prime ministers who maintain sharp differences in their approach to Quebec nationalism.

Nonetheless, Mulroney entered the day last week, with pro-federalist remarks made at a conference of former world leaders in Colorado followed by an essay he wrote for *The New York Times*. Then, in his role as a member of the Montreal International Law firm Osler Mandelbaum, he attended a reception at the conference for Canadian and Chinese businesses. Following that, he publicly predicted in the *Wall Street Journal* that the 1995 referendum would be a success. According to Mulroney, what went to the United States because he lacked the courage to speak up at home, Mulroney joked that he had done so in order to ensure that Boychuk's California in-laws were kept informed on the issue.

Trudeau, for his part, remained resolutely silent, despite a starring role in the meeting. The two-day conference was organized by the Canada-China Business Council to mark the 25th anniversary of Trudeau's decision to formalize diplomatic relations with Communist China. As a result, Trudeau, who turns 76 on Oct. 18, made a rare public appearance to be honored for his efforts. Looking tired and wearing a threadbare beige suit, he remained seated in his chair by the media to comment on the referendum, shaking away queries with a characteristic slight flick of his hand.

That silence allowed Chrétien and the premiers to stay with their statesmanlike line. The meeting, and the prime minister, was "extremely useful for business, and therefore for all of Canada." He took one mild dig at Parizeau for his absence, remarking that "he should have been here, but I told Premier Li that the people of Quebec are very eager to do business with China." Parizeau's absence raised an other obvious question: the next time Chrétien meets leaders of all the provinces to a meeting, will Quebec still be among them?

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JUST SAY NON

A sovereigntist ad sparks a furor

The television ad—sponsored by the Yes side at the Quebec referendum and launched last week—was obviously designed to provoke a reaction. And so it did. The 30-second spot showed a succession of federal politicians—including Prime Minister Jean Chrétien, federal referendum representative Louise Bourdailleur, Reform party Leader Preston Manning and Quebec Liberal Leader Daniel Johnson—apparently saying *yes* to statements such as “we want a French Quebec” and “we want a Quebec with full employment.” The ad finishes with the words “No” and “Yes.”

“Those who say No today will tell us No again tomorrow. It’s not with *No* that we move ahead. By saying *Yes*, it becomes possible.”

According to officials at Radio-Canada, the French network of the CBC, the ad appeared to contravene corporation rules forbidding use of “deceptive or misleading” material. The CBC asked the Yes side for proof that the federalists depicted had actually said *No* to the statement. The Yes side instead withdrew the ad—which came from an in-house production network run by the network’s account manager at the behest of its political masters. “Has the Privy Council in Ottawa given orders to Radio-Canada to release the Yes side access to the airwaves?” asked Leader Lucien Bouchard. “If that is the case, we will denounce it and put them in the same league as the puppets of power.”

The controversial ad was one of four new spots launched by the Yes side last week—one on television and two on radio. At least one radio ad specifically targeted Quebec women, who, polls show, are less likely to vote for sovereignty than men. In it, a female voice talks about a sovereign Quebec male

saying decisions “according to our values.” She adds, “That’s what I want. That’s what we, the women, want.”

The No side responded with three new television ads, two of which happened to show the same things that appeared on earlier federalist billboards and leaflets: separation spells economic trouble for Quebec. The third one shows Daniel Johnson addressing a No rally and deriding separatist leaders for suggesting that only they speak for the interests of Quebec. Who are they, he asks, “to say that they are more Québécois than us?”

Len Katsman, an associate professor of marketing at Montreal's Concordia University, says the No forces have so far mounted the more effective campaign. “The No side has maintained a very consistent message,” says Katsman. “Do you want to separate? No. I don’t think it acts much clearer.” On the other hand, she adds, “the problem with the Yes side is what do [they] measure mean? It’s unclear what people are being asked to vote on. The most recent to say *yes*: You said everything will be OK.”

Katsman also questions the timeliness of the ad as rejected by Radio-Canada last week. “It’s a badge of pride of people saying *No* to what are obviously good things.” Viewers, she cautions, simply won’t buy the message.

How important is radio-to-television? Not very, according to Quebec Culture Minister Louis Boisclair who launched the Yes advertising campaign at a Montreal town conference shortly after Radio-Canada’s decision. The ad in question did use images of federalist leaders out of context, acknowledged Boisclair. But, she added, “It’s close to advertising all the time.”

LIZ WATKINS in Montreal



(From top) Two frames from the rejected Yes ad showing Chrétien and Bourdailleur saying No; illustration of accusations that Radio-Canada acted on Ottawa's orders

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MINDING THE BRIDGE

**Lucienne
Robillard has a
critical role**

When he telephoned her last January to ask for her to join his government, Prime Minister Jean Chrétien had never met Lucienne Robillard. And even as they contemplated working together, another was more what-aspect, "I told him," recalled Robillard last week in an hour-long interview with Maclean's. "That I had just got re-elected, but it was crucial, we had to meet personally, so that I could know if we had similar views." Chrétien, whose career cycle is composed almost entirely of long-term acquaintances agreed. After a session in Chrétien's Parliament Hill office, Robillard said she was ready to become the Liberal party's candidate in its February by-election in its Montreal constituency of St-Henri-Westmount. For his part, Chrétien's description of her after the meeting was polite, but however, "she seemed...to talk a lot," he admits. "One of those terrible legislative sessions because one of the federalists [in the party] is most important relationships for the Quebec minister campaign. Smooth, well-assured, sometimes surprisingly blunt, and with a determinedly boldness for taking on unexpected challenges, 56-year-old Robillard has a crack record in politics that is short, but impressive. Although she is almost unknown outside Quebec, and still not at full hash profile within it, she is the minister that Chrétien relies upon most for the issue closest to his heart—keeping Quebec within Canada.

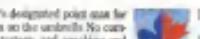
Despite her formal title as labour minister, Robillard spends almost all of her time as Prime Minister Chrétien's designated point man for the education programme. Other than the魁北克问题, No consensus that contributes to federalist strengths and spending, and travelling within Quebec more than any other federal minister. There are also carefully considered strategic factors for giving her those responsibilities. As a former provincial Liberal cabinet minister in the governments of Robert Bourassa and Daniel Johnson, she is well placed to bridge the traditional suspicious, reticent and power plays that have traditionally divided Quebec and federal Liberals. "Lucienne has nothing but friends and admirers in the Quebec Liberal party," says John Perras, a key organizer in the No campaign and former chief of staff to Bourassa and Johnson. On a minor note, says federal Intergovernmental Affairs Minister Marcil Ménard, "She brings up a knowledge of the Quebec Liberal party that we simply did not have before."

That is one reason why the Liberals created a side riding for her, by apportioning uncontested MP David Berger as Canadian ambassador to the UN. As well, Robillard, as one of the few high-profile women on either side of the campaign, is expected to play a key role in winning the women's vote for the No side. Repeated polls have shown that while a slight majority of francophone males are pro-independence, about 60 per cent of decided women voters are federalists—and about the same percentage of undecided voters are women. "If we lose the women vote," said one senior Chrétien adviser, "we lose the country."

The gender gap and the different ways in which men and women treat politics are things that Robillard has spent a lot of time thinking about. In general, she says women, "tend to be more rational, and analyse more. For women, power is a tool by which to defend their own ideas. By contrast, for men, she says, "the objective is power."

In fact, Robillard says—and her track record reflects—it that her two preferred means of achievement is based more on consensus building than on confrontation. Before, and since her entry into politics, she was regarded as a quietly efficient manager who could create consensus, personal loyalty among her staff, but had little or never a higher profile. With a strong background working in academic affairs at a Quebec university, officials in Bourassa's office scouted Robillard as a potential candidate shortly before the 1989 provincial election. They selected her to run, even though she had never belonged to any political party. She was easily and went on to serve in four cabinets and in increasingly important portfolios under Bourassa. But, in the September, 1993, provincial election, she lost her South Shore Montreal seat to one of the Parti Québécois' most colourful candidates, Cultural Affairs Minister

► Anchored: the minister whom Jean Chrétien relies on most for the issue closest to his heart—keeping Quebec within Canada



Lise Bourdon, in a hotly contested race decided by 89 votes. Robillard was suddenly backed away from a prominent challenge. Born and a decidedly working-class girl, she says she still drives and cooks like her late mother, a straight-talking, no-nonsense regional small business owner who worked hard and everything from running a corner store to operating a small fleet of trucks. She earned a number of degrees from Montreal's Faculty of law, studied commercialism in 1987 and, with a lifelong interest in travel, later accepted a position with a Canadian government agency to do social work in Africa. That assignment fell through at the last minute, but friends who had just returned from the Middle East painted a glowing picture of life at Israel's Negev, harvesting grapefruit and taking care of children, and emerged at the end as an honorary member of the kibbutz—a rare distinction for someone who is not Jewish—and a fleshy in Hebrew that she has demonstrated at several speeches at Montreal synagogues.

With her well-set relatively slim-blooming rise in politics at the federal level, Robillard faces inevitable comparison with former prime minister Kim Campbell. She watched Campbell's swift, rise and fall like po-

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A SOUR TASTE



**BACKSTAGE
OTTAWA**

BY ANTHONY
WILSON-SMITH

Finally, in the last file of structures that has brought so much brouhaha to the Quebec referendum campaign, here is a result certain to bring trouble to both sides. With its usual acumen, the tiny Montreal daily *Le Droit* reported last week that internal polls by the Yes side indicate that "the No would obtain 54 per cent of the vote against 47 per cent for the Yes." Soon after, for the infernalism and all its Quebecois—except constitutionalists—in voter participation with just the 15 per cent mark. And for Yes supporters, the poll results lead new meaning to their otherwise breathlessly boast slogan



■ Bouchard, insisting almost every evening, threatening federal politicians

that in the future, "all decisions possible." That was consistent with what Johnson had already said, but just Chretien got the spot because it appeared to suggest that Ottawa would reluctantly recognize a minority Yes vote of say one in a hundred as sovereignity. The ensuing media maelstrom, a minor Liberal acknowledgement, was "not helpful," except that hopefully Lucien Bouchard learned from it. Now the question is: "How many more days do we need to make the Yes side believe that the result has changed to fit our ideal majority?"

To that end, Bouchard has an ironclad credo when he describes as the most important element of his party's job—winning peace among disparate elements of the Yes side. Unlike the 1995 referendum campaign, when provincial and federal Liberals were often at odds over who should lead, Johnson has been in charge. But, acknowledging Bouchard, "because unity is easiest when your side thinks it's ahead," says, "Now, with the gap between the Yes and the No sides appearing to narrow, the greatest challenge of her ability to keep the peace is about to begin."

ANTHONY WILSON-SMITH is in Montreal.

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GOING FURTHER



■ Cree hunters in James Bay
a challenge to the separatists

other adversary at the helm of the No camp agreed. "The borders that Quebec has today are Quebec's borders," said Daniel Johnson. The Liberal leader did point, however, to the Cree's viral declaration of war as another example of "the incredible confusion that will come from a Yes vote." According to Johnson, a vote in favor of the separatist option will result in "an amazing spaghetti of legal problems, financial problems and economic problems—not to mention international problems."

There was a hint of precisely how complicated the situation may become in Coon Come's memo to his members last week. In a widely anticipated move, Coon Come announced a Cree referendum, scheduled for six days before the rest of Quebecers voters go to the polls on Oct. 30. And he bluntly served notice that any attempt to isolate the Cree and their land out of Canada will be resisted. "We know our rights. We are prepared to defend and assert them," he vowed. "Unless the Cree give their consent as our own referendum, our territory and our people will remain in Canada."

Even for Coon Come, always an outspoken opponent of Quebec independence, it was an unusually bold declaration. The grand chief stopped short of recommending force to thwart the Parti Quebecois government's secessionist program. "The Cree are a nonviolent people," he maintained. "We have never advocated invasion or uprising." At the same time, however, he activated an array of weaponry that he does intend to deploy: the same combination of intricate legal maneuvering and slick public relations measures the Cree have wedged so effectively in the past to propose by dexterous developments in their northern homeland. And for the separatists, that raises an unsettling prospect. For the Cree's neighbors, the Inuit, are staging a referendum of their own on Oct. 30 with exactly the same purpose in mind. Taken together, the two aboriginal cultures by dint of the resource-rich northern two-thirds of the province—territory that they say Quebec stands to lose if it opts for independence.

Both federalist and separatist politicians in Quebec vigorously deny that possibility. Premier Jacques Parizeau insisted again last week that the province's territorial integrity is "irreducible" no matter what the outcome of the referendum. And on Oct. 30, at least, even his



■ Coon Come: We
know our rights. We
are prepared to defend
and assert them.

"Our relationship with Canada is hostile, antagonistic and legal. And we are holding our vote to make sure that everybody knows we cannot be napped off by a pair of scissors called Quebec sovereignty." Quebec's voters may not heed the warning on Oct. 30. But if they do, at least two of the province's native communities will ensure that the birth of an independent Quebec is a decidedly painful affair.

HARRY CAIN in Montreal

from a wide range of Quebec, Canadian and international authorities. The title alone indicates the focus of the discussion. It is called "Sovereign Initiatives—The Possible Redefinition of the James Bay Cree and Cree Territory into a Sovereign Quebec," its central conclusion: the Cree, along with other aboriginal nations in the province, cannot be excluded in an independent Quebec against their will.

The Oct. 30 referendum is being staged to underscore the point. Roughly translated, the question being put to the 4,800 eligible Cree voters in whether they "consent that, in the event of a Yes vote in the Quebec referendum, the Quebec government take the James Bay Cree and Cree traditional territory out of Canada."

According to the Cree's leadership, the answer is a foregone conclusion. "There are six or seven hundred aboriginal residents of our territory," said Bill Nansapog, executive-director of the Grand Council of the Crees of Quebec. "If there are any more than six or seven hundred votes in favor of our position, I would not only be surprised, I'd be absolutely satisfied."

Further north, Quebec's 7,500 Inuit are engaged in a similar effort. When the Inuit community's 4,100 eligible voters cast ballots in their own referendum two days after the Cree vote, they will be asked: "Do you agree that Quebec will become sovereign? Yes or No?" Like the Cree, the Inuit's leadership has no doubts about the outcome. "In our territory, there is an utter absence of any sovereign entity," said Zebelie Kuupik, president of the Inuit's Manuvik Corporation.

"Our relationship with Canada is hostile, antagonistic and legal. And we are holding our vote to make sure that everybody knows we cannot be napped off by a pair of scissors called Quebec sovereignty." Quebec's voters may not heed the warning on Oct. 30. But if they do, at least two of the province's native communities will ensure that the birth of an independent Quebec is a decidedly painful affair.

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Stunning ending

Alexa McDonough is the surprise new NDP leader

New Democrats took off the convention podium last weekend and drew it roundly and unanimously on its head. The party's leadership convention to select a successor to Andrew McDonald was supposed to go two ballots. It went one. BC MP Seán Robinson and Saskatchewan's Lance Nyström were the front-runners, and one of them was expected to win. Wrong, and wrong again. The party would not elect another woman to replace McDonald, it was thought, and would not choose someone who had never before held a federal seat—there has not been an easy placement of women since. So when Alexa McDonough, the former MP in charge of the Nova Scotia party, most of the platform of the Ottawa Congress Centre to make her acceptance speech as the party's fifth leader, the surprise was universal. "It's for me an unthinkin' dream," she said.

McDonough, 51, takes over a party that has lost official status in the Commons and seems out of touch with the mainstream politics of deficit reduction and global commerce. But she emerged to pull off the upset because the delegates brought her argument that she alone could bridge the differences between the left, represented by the魁北克的 Robinson, and the right, represented by Nyström, a former Saskatchewan MP. It was a victory made weaker by how it played out. After the first ballot, she led Nyström by 51 votes and trailed Robinson by less than 300, 625 to 560. Then, Robinson did the unthinkable, leaving delegates and observers stunned with disbelief in the name of party unity, and fully aware that he would be unable to hold his lead on the second and final ballot, Robinson conceded. Moments before the voting was to resume, he walked across the convention floor and told McDonough's "You don't have to wait for the second ballot. You'll be a great leader." And then, he graciously asked the more than 3,700 delegates to make McDonough's election unanimous. He knew that Nyström's supporters would have shifted their 516 votes almost en masse to McDonough. Still, for the con-

vention ballot leader to concede was a move without precedent in modern Canadian political history.

For the past month, card-carrying New Democrats across the country have been voting in a series of primaries intended to revitalize the party and to officially nominate the candidates. The primary results were clear but maddening. Nyström, 42, a 26-year veteran of Parliament before he defected in 1993, led a big lead over Robinson, 43, the controversial Vancouver-area MP



McDonough (left), Robinson: 'Fresh ideas, with compassion'

who was the country's first openly gay parliamentarian. McDonough, a social worker by training, came in a distant third. But while Nyström and Robinson put their big, gung-ho representations to work on the primaries, McDonough made it a virtue of her more limited resources and concentrated on delegate selection and convention strategy. So while Nyström and Robinson began the convention as the front-runners, McDonough's campaign team knew the primary numbers did not tell the entire story. "We came into the convention in a much stronger position than people realized," Judy Wasyluk-Lies, a former Manitoba cabinet minister and McDonough's savvy campaign manager told *Maclean's*.

WARREN CARAGAN in Ottawa

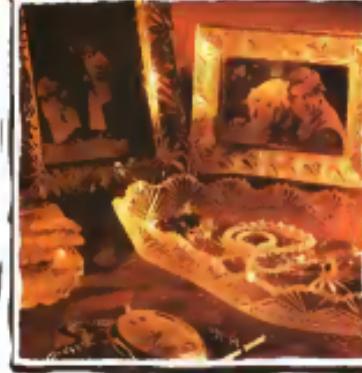
Bert McDonough's winning card was her promise that she could unify the party which had been分裂 by its narrow defeat in the 1993 federal election—when it gained just seven per cent of the vote and dropped to nine seats from 43 in the Commons—and by the brewing battle in Ontario between the former NDP government of Bob Rae and the equally supportive labor movement. It was at that time that Rae and much of the Ontario establishment supported her. "People were frightened about people fighting with each other," Wasyluk-Lies said. Floyd Laughren, finance minister in the former Ontario government, came into the convention undecided and left as a satisfied McDonough supporter. "She had the rather intriguing combination of the others' strengths without their liabilities," Laughren said.

McDonough, who is separated with two grown sons, says she would prefer to try for overall election in the Commons as her Halifax house turf. But at the short term, she will focus on the provinces, trying to rebalance the party after previous size and a post-victory interview, is "recreational gambling can serve as a clear alternative voice." But there is no magic in it: getting that done, she says with the experience of 14 years as party leader in Nova Scotia. There, she was unable to translate her personal popularity into more than three seats. "There aren't any quick fix on," McDonough adds. "It's tough shopping and patient persistence."

Born into a wealthy family, but not the daughter of a millionaire as is often reported, McDonough acted as a role model for many Canadians who are unable to share. "The voice of ordinary working families, the poor and everyone else has been silenced," she told the convention. While the deficit must be tackled, she said, "it can be done our way, with innovation and fresh ideas, with compassion and respect for the needs of people." And she paid tribute to her parents, both pioneer immigrants, especially her late father, David Shaw.

Just after 8 a.m. on the morning of the vote, McDonough was playing her customary early morning game of golf with a supporter from her home town. She lost. 23-15. Some people would have taken it as a sign. She did not. And to those who say now that she faces a formidable task, McDonough can point to her own campaign as proof that, sometimes, the impossible happens.

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Canada NOTES



A MOMENT IN THE LIFE OF A CAR COMPANY

6:58pm EST.

AS USUAL, VICTOR MURKED UPON the conference a week in advance. They'd confirmed it again the night before. Frank arrives first, followed by Joe, and then Philip. Victor, however, is nowhere to be found.

They wait. In the meantime, they start piling everything they'll need into Frank's 990 Wagon. It takes a few minutes—there's a fair amount of stuff. But still, no sign of Victor.

The tension mounts. Finally, when they just can't wait any longer, in the car is actually piling away from the curb, Victor comes tearing around the corner.

"Sorry I'm late," he says nonchalantly. "I couldn't find my shoes. I looked everywhere—under the bed, behind the radiator, even the medicine cabinet, just couldn't find 'em."

This is too much for Frank to bear.

"You looked for your shoes in the medicine cabinet? We're sitting here for half an hour like three hours, and you're looking for your shoes in the medicine cabinet?"



But just as everything is about to fall apart, just as the whole plan is in jeopardy, they arrive at their destination.

The Children's Hospital.

They unload the gifts from the back of the Volvo, and four children begin dancing and laughing through a roomful of bawling kids.

It's difficult to remember anything else about the day.

Drive safely.

VOLVO



This is just the beginning. Traffic slows them to nearly a halt...

A detour takes them two miles out of their way. By now the notion is to think you couldn't even eat it with a knife.

Then, it happens.

"I felt my squirting flower home!" Philip realizes.

The squirting flower. The older gag in the book. Philip brings it everywhere they go, despite innumerable attempts to persuade him otherwise. It is a touchy subject.

Maybe it's the stress of being late, or maybe he's just not thinking, but when Victor hears about Philip's flower, he says the most possible thing anyone could say: "Good."

Insults are traded. Accusations fly. In short, chaos ensues.

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B.C. BINGO SCANDAL

A long-awaited report by forensic auditor Ron Parke concluded that British Columbia's New Democratic Party and a related fund-raising group, the Rosario Commonwealth Holding Society, engaged in deceitful accounting and shady payoffs to divert funds from charities and to help finance the party's campaign and party operations. Parke, who will appear today by the government to investigate the scandal, concluded that his report may not be the last. He had been made pending a police investigation that resulted in an Oct. 13 raid on the party headquarters in Vancouver and the execution of search warrants against staff and friends of more than \$1 million. Premier Mike Harcourt has repeatedly said that the party had no direct dealings with Rosario Commonwealth.

CRACKING DOWN

Guthrie's recently formed anti-gang squad arrested six people and seized a cache of assault weapons and explosives from the Leclercs, Que., biker of the Rockers, a motorcycle gang affiliated with the Hell's Angels. The anti-gang squad was formed last month to deal with a violent turf war between the Hell's Angels and another Montreal biker gang, the Rock Machine.

OPTING FOR REFORM

Frederic Eaton, former president of T. Eaton Co. and a longtime supporter of the Ontario and federal Conservative parties, will play host next month at a Toronto fund-raising dinner for Reform party leader Preston Manning. Eaton said that Reform impresses him as a truly conservative party that deserves his support.

COSTLY MOVE

Federal Indian Affairs officials have revised the estimated costs for relocating the Innu of Davis Inlet, Labrador, from the original \$85 million to about \$100 million. The Innu, who live on an impoverished island west Ottawa to move them to Serape Bay, 11 km west of Davis Inlet, where they say they will have better access to hunting, water and sewage services.

BERNARDO RULING

Judge Patrick LeSage ruled that the Crown may proceed with its application to have Paul Bernardo declared a dangerous offender, a designation that would keep him in jail indefinitely. Bernardo is already serving a life sentence, with no chance of parole for 20 years. For the sex slayings of two Ontario schoolgirls, Kristen French and Leslie Mahaffy,

Alberta's medicare reversals

were paying in extra fees—in Alberta's case about \$7 million a year—unless the practice was abolished.

Alberta is now proposing a hybrid option of publicly and privately funded clinics, whereby the fees would be picked up by taxpayer-funded regional health authorities that

would send patients to private clinics depending on need. Premier Ralph Klein said the province needed an extension to Marlene's Oct. 15 deadline to get an assessment from Ottawa on whether such a proposal would violate the Canada Health Act.

But at week's end, officials for Marlene's office were insisting that the deadline remained firm. Klein's government also reversed course on another controversial front: it had to fund abortions that are denied medically necessary. After the province's doctors rejected a government request to help deliver what abortions are medically necessary, McClellan said that the existing process by the current causes



Klein: seeking for more time

its reversal course on another controversial front: it had to fund abortions that are denied medically necessary. After the province's doctors rejected a government request to help deliver what abortions are medically necessary, McClellan said that the existing policy of funding all abortions will stay in place.

another soldier can be heard shouting, "white power, white power."

Military police experts tabled with the inquiry said that two senior officers—a captain and a major—they have attended the firing squad and will witness a warrant officer and three sergeants. They also state that no disciplinary action was ever taken against the guards and that no one in positions of authority made an attempt to terminate the results.

Tracking abusers

B.C. Attorney General Ugo Donato asked his senior officials to gather information about electronic bracelets used in some parts of the United States to track the movements of known sexual abusers. Donato made his request following two high-profile murder cases in the space of four days in which B.C. men who were under court orders to stay away from their families have been charged with killing their estranged wives.

"Save yourselves," I cried.
But no one listened.

Then midnight struck and
the virus was unleashed.

People moaned and prayed
in every house in the village—
but too late.

Without protection.

you're hosed when a virus sneaks into your hard drive."

IBM's labs have a massive
collection of computer viruses,
all being diagnosed under tight
lock and key.

This research has led to
IBM AntiVirus, one of the most
powerful security programs
available on the market today.

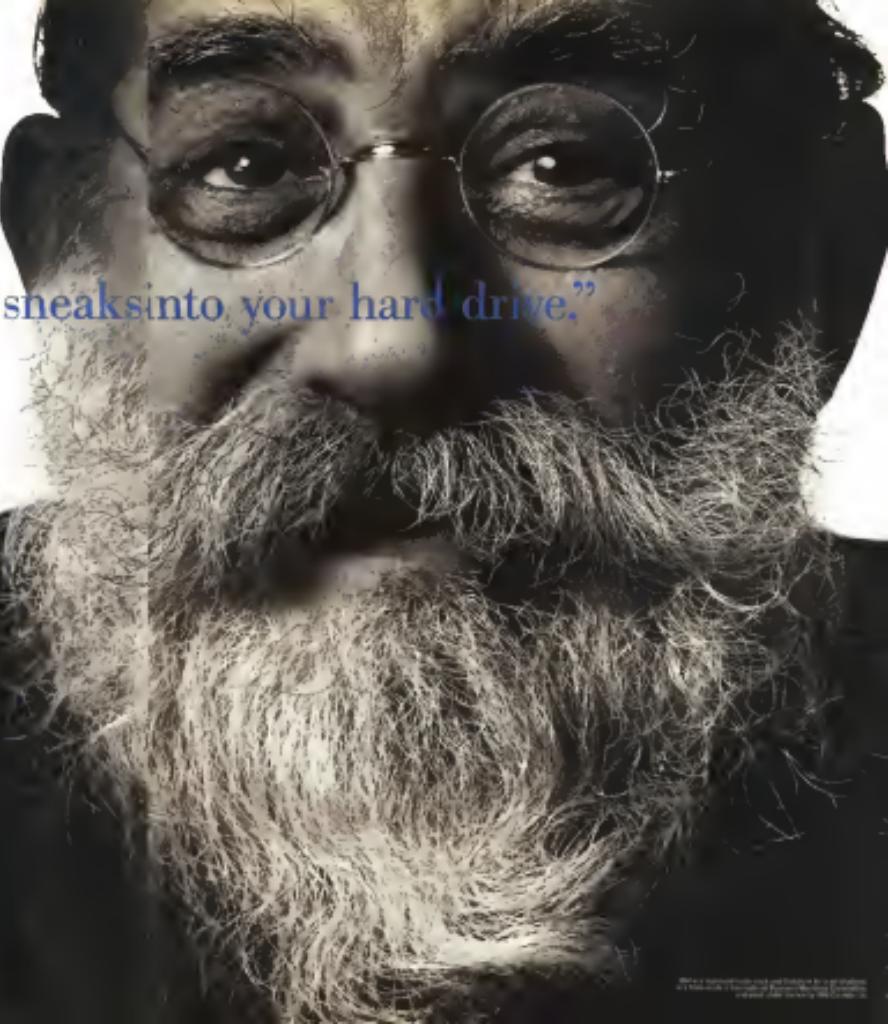
We're also developing an
antidote that simulates the
human immune system. When
a virus invades, computers
will be able to adapt to meet
and neutralize the attack.

It may not save lives,
it'll definitely save data.

Protect yourself. Dial
1 800 IBM-CALL, ext. 1292.
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<http://www.ibm.com>

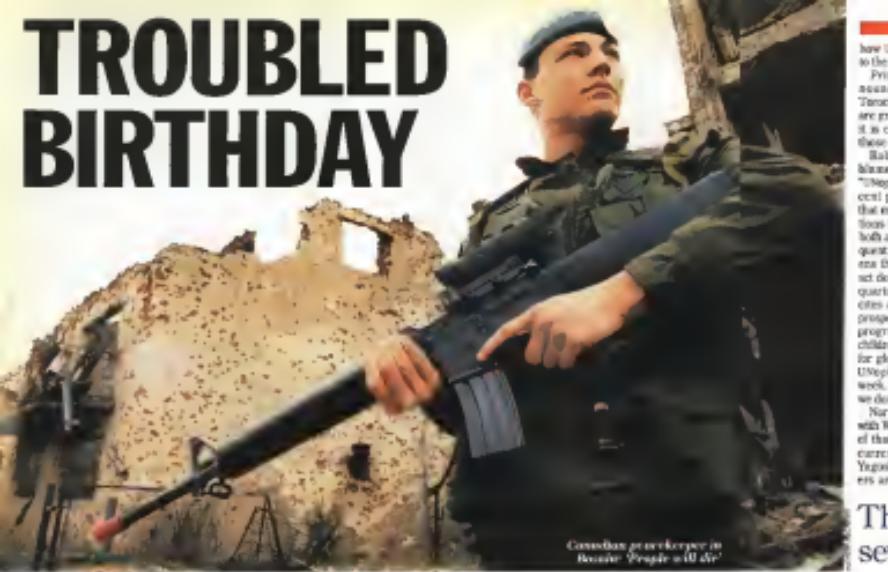
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TROUBLED BIRTHDAY



Canadian peacekeeper in
Bosnia. *People to People*

WORLD

In a cramped caboose on the second floor of a United Nations van in New York City, Marcel Fontaine verified his phone seeking encouraging words from half a world away—about beleaguered Sarajevo's water supply. The children were at peace in the former Yugoslavia, he said, as well as electricity and natural gas, to the capital city of the mainly Muslim government of Bosnia. Fontaine, a 58-year-old project officer with UNICEF, the UN children's fund, had a personal interest in the state of the pipes and pumps working through areas held by rebel Serbian soldiers. As a UN field worker in the war zone for almost 2½ years until last March, Fontaine had organized efforts to provide Sarajevo's children with healthy water. In doing so, he recalled the French lawyer-turned-official he recruited people from the warring camps to co-operate. "It brings people together in a common purpose," said Fontaine. "That does not solve the political problems, but it might just help the war end."

The past month closer two dozen times Fontaine discussed his work, his hopes and the war causing UN role as problem solver to a better world. In a deal that depended heavily on the second opinion of Sarajevo's public affairs, Modest and Serbian leaders agreed a ceasefire on Oct. 13 at Sarajevo Airport. Local UN mission chief Antonio Puljic declined the agreement against background of heavy US pressure on the combatants. Sporadic fighting persisted on some fronts. But the post-war peace was underway negotiations on a permanent settlement.

The peace talks are timed to start one week after the United

Nations marks its 50th anniversary on Oct. 24. At UN Headquarters, the Sarajevo song provided a rare glint of good news at a critical time. The world body's very survival is tested by political wrangling and a mounting crisis created by member nations' debates on their UN dues. "If action is not taken quickly, finance suffering will increase," UN Secretary-General Boutros-Ghali told finance ministers at a World Bank meeting in Washington. Just weeks ago, people will face three days later in New York, addressing a Rösy-to-the-point message, he said that unless cash is received soon, "the United Nations will have to begin shutting down."

If Boutros-Ghali's warning in Washington fell on deaf ears in the US Congress—the widely expected result of the "United Nations" debate—Canadian leaders and many others found his urgent words irrelevant. They seemed intent on marking the anniversary as an opportunity to mount a public relations campaign. An article attention focused on the United Nations' birthday, for which scores of government leaders will converge on New York this week, the slogan issued by Boutros-Ghali have been floating, at least as loudly as the 50th UN General Assembly since it convened in September. Canadian Foreign Affairs Minister André Boisclair was among many who scolded dealers in an insipid speech. Afterward, he bluntly condemned UN passivity in a press conference. "If some shamed governments do not realize the importance of the United Nations," he said, "they should be invited to come and spend more time in other countries to see the misery that exists in other parts of the world, and

how UN programs and agencies are contributing to the elimination of poverty and discrimination."

Prime Minister Jean Chrétien earlier de-assured critics of the United Nations in a Toronto speech to a foreign-policy forum. "We are growing tired of UN bashing," he said. "And it is especially irritating when it comes from those who are not paying their bills."

Rabert Fowler, Canada's 10th ambassador, blames the media a contagious plague of "Yugoslavia." That anomaly has risen from recent peacekeeping missteps and accusations that membership growth from the 68 charter nations to 188 despite governments' promises both a blotted international bureaucracy and frequent military use. Such criticism, in turn, weakens the political will—in the UN Secretariat—to act decisively. But against the modern world's quarterly list of UN activities, Fowler cites a list of 700 activities that even the most pro-active members can't afford to like. Those programs range from increasing millions of children against polio to creating a stable climate for global commerce. Just one answer result of Yugoslavia, governments providing peacekeepers around the world, including the poorest,

battalions into a truce, threatening cease attacks of the conflict's belligerents and organizing a \$40,000-strong NATO ground force to police a peace. President Bill Clinton's Democratic administration is clearly intent on ongoing a settlement before the federal elections in November next year. The policy reflects congressional desire for UN efforts in the region. It accords with American resistance to placing its troops under UN command unless the commander is American.

The Republican-dominated Congress is inclined with uneasiness when it comes to making good on money owed to the United Nations. Some governments are a bit more generous than others in their attitude toward peacekeeping. They hold that the United Nations represents a plot to destroy US sovereignty into world government. Washington did recently pay \$35 million towards peacekeeping in Macedonia, where a UN contingent is based. And due to an interim budget deal between Clinton and Congress, another UN affiliation of \$200 million is imminent. But Congress seems to be in no mood to go along with a modest Clinton plan for all the debt.

Consequently, its antipathy to the United Nations, may be cut of touch with American opinion. A Times Mirror poll in July found that 67 per cent of 2,200 respondents expressed a favorable attitude towards the United Nations. That backed up the strong support recorded in two polls during the preceding 12 months. So a question whether the United States should co-operate fully with the world body, 80 per cent said yes, about the same as the two previous surveys.

In case with those findings, Clinton has expressed enthusiasm about America "taking a dive on the United Nations." In a foreign policy speech this month, the President classified Congress as slacking UN obligations.

He wants to give this speech to the United Nations," he said. "And they will say, 'Thank you very much, Mr. President, where's your billion dollars?' Why in the United States the biggest killer in the United Nations?" His view is paying off. "We must do this." White House officials are reported to be working on a payment plan conditional on reductions in the UN budget, staff and dues.

The federal budget could cause some strain. The money at issue is a pittance in terms of Washington's total outlays—or those of other countries. The U.S. Congress has voted to increase the military budget by at least nearly 10 times greater than the \$8 billion it owes the United Nations. If Canada were to pay the entire world body's current budget, its peacekeeping budget.

In our area, Washington is helping to reduce the money pinch, albeit at the expense of the United Nations' reputation. The United States is effectively supplanting the United Nations in the former Yugoslavia. After leading NATO on bombing raids to force the con-

The United Nations faces severe challenges as it turns 50

now bear the bulk of the cost. The United Nations owes them more than \$2 billion. And the debt is growing, at a pace of about \$65 million a day in the former Yugoslavia alone.

At UN headquarters, staff salaries and hiring are frozen, contract renewals stopped and travel curtailed. On the day fast Boutros-Ghali urged finance ministers to "help ensure that governments pay their arrears," General Assembly officials publicly announced that overtime pay for diplomats and other staff had been canceled and all meetings costs paid. By 9 p.m. UN figures showed that only 78 of the 188 member governments had fully paid current assessments. Some 20 countries had not paid at all. Total deferrals amounted to four-fifths of the world body's current budget for peacekeeping budgets.

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RED INK AND UNPAID BILLS

Regular UN budget	\$1.8 billion
Special budget, mainly peacekeeping	\$4.6 billion
Un debt	\$1.8 billion
Owed by all members	\$4.9 billion
Owed by the United States	\$1.9 billion
Owed by Canada	\$0
Total cost of Canada's UN membership, per citizen	\$29

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Caught in a dirty war

For three years, more than 5,000 Canadians served as UN peacekeepers in Bosnia. Most worked from Canadian Battalion 2, a base

 in the central town of Visoko known as CAGBATT2. A Maclean's photo essay depicts some typical scenes from the front:

PHOTOGRAPH BY
MATTHEW McCARTHY



THE THREAT: Many patrols were uneventful, but the threat was constant for soldiers securing the perimeter of CAGBATT2. Serbs shelled the base last year and Muslims laid land mines at its exits in an attempt to prevent a threatened withdrawal of UN troops last spring. The weapons caused two of the 11 Canadian deaths in the former Yugoslavia.

A patrol near a Muslim cemetery (left), an engineer defuses a mine (below); deaths



Canada's UN troops in Bosnia faced up to sniper fire and mines—and a nation's agony

BRINGING HOPE: Medical missions are a cornerstone of Canada's UN duty. For the Canadians in Bosnia, bringing hope was as important as aid. After local hospital staff fled the war-torn town two years ago, their patients had to tend to themselves. As Canadian troops moved in to protect them, they found several dead from amphetamine use—and neglect. Among the soldiers' first tasks: digging graves.

Left: Chris Headerson of Victoria comforts an orphaned boy at a psychiatric hospital in Prijedor; (right) the staff find



An unmarked ambulance safely delivers a Bosnian woman to hospital after a harrowing aerial rescue

World NOTES

The Acura 3.2TL
Satisfies your desire for luxury
and passion for power.



The V-6 powered 1996 Acura 3.2TL

An appreciation for every measure of luxury and performance was the foundation on which the Acura 3.2TL was designed. With its pedigree 200 hp V-6 engine, gate shift automatic transmission and 4-wheel independent double wishbone suspension, agility and power are delivered quietly and effortlessly. The 3.2TL combines luxury with a spacious leather-trimmed interior and 8-speaker stereo system with standard CD player. Comfort abounds with automatic climate control and power seats and sunroof, while a truck pass-through with ski rack and keyless entry provide the ultimate in convenience. And for peace of mind, there's Acura-designed AIRB, dual air bags (SRS), head side impact door beams, security system, the Acura Maintenance Program and Roadside Assistance. Now, satisfy your sense of curiosity by arranging a test drive at your nearest Acura dealer. Delighted with power. Driven by passion.



MEN ON THE MARCH

Leon Panetta, the controversial leader of the U.S.-based Nation of Islam, urged more than one million African-American men to converge on Washington for a one-day protest against family breakdowns, crime and other social ills that plague many black communities. Panetta also ignited a storm of criticism by blaming other minorities—including Jews, Palestinian Arabs, Koreans and Vietnamese—for the problems facing American blacks. Some community leaders tried to distance themselves from Panetta while supporting the event itself.

FRANCE GRINDS TO A HALT

More than half of France's five million public sector employees staged a one-day strike, leaving garbage uncollected and crippling transportation, including trains and subways. The strikers were protesting a government plan to freeze public payrolls next year. France must sharply reduce its deficit by 1997 if it is to join in a European common currency by the end of the decade.

KABUL UNDER ATTACK

A group of Afghan rebels known as the Taliban continued their push across the country, coming within striking distance of the capital, Kabul. A massive counterattack by government forces failed to dislodge the rebels from their heavily armed positions around the city. The Taliban, formed by fundamentalist Islamic students educated in neighboring Pakistan, emerged a year ago and now controls the southern half of the country.

JUSTICE IN GERMANY

A court in Düsseldorf convicted four Germans men of murdering two Turkish tourists and girls in the western German town of Badische in 1989. The incident, part of a three-year series of terror by men and neo-Nazi groups that began in 1986, sparked outrage in Germany and around the world. After a trial lasting 18 months, one 25-year-old man was sentenced to 15 years in jail and three other men, all tried as juveniles, each got 18 years.

MANILA PEACE PACT

After years of negotiations, the Philippine government of Fidel Ramos reached an agreement with 5,200 rebels who staged coup attempts against the administration of Corazon Aquino in 1987 and 1988. The fighting left 200 dead and led leaders to believe the Philippines, now enjoying a peace. The rebel leader, long-time fugitive Gregorio "Wingie" Honasan, was elected a senator this year.



MAYHEM IN MEXICO: Rescuers workers look for bodies in the ruins of a Manzanillo hotel after a massive earthquake ripped along a 400-km stretch of Mexico's Pacific coast. Two Canadian tourists were among the 80 killed. A day later the eye of Hurricane Roxanne hit the resort island of Cozumel in the Gulf of Mexico, forcing the evacuation of tens of thousands of visitors and locals. It was the 10th ferocious storm in the area this season.

Terror strikes a U.S. railway

Police in Arizona called in the FBI to help find domestic terrorists who sabotaged an Amtrak passenger train, killing one crew member and injuring 71—including a mother and daughter from British Columbia.

By world's end, investigators had no leads beyond those found near the scene. The paper trail led experts to believe the disaster was the work of self-government extremists, many of whom live in Arizona. A previously unknown group called Sons of God claimed responsibility for the derailment, which was carefully planned for a remote area in the middle of the night.

The recovered wreckage looked out at the FBI and other U.S. agencies, returning back to the 2003 federal assault on a cult in Waco, Texas, and the 1993 siege of a heavily sequestered cult at Ruby Ridge, Idaho.

Officials believed the culprits could be a present or former railway employee with the technical knowledge to bypass a warning sys-

tem. Twenty-eleven bolts had been removed from the tracks, causing the train to leap off a bridge at 80 km an hour.

On the defensive

Former Belgian socialist Willy Claes vowed to fight a ratings change for his resignation as NATO's secretary general, maintaining he is innocent of allegations of corruption, fraud and forgery. A parliamentary committee in Brussels recommended that Claes be charged in the so-called Agusta affair, which involved a suspected 60-plane order to Italy's Fermal Spazio, a firm on an Italian firm that won a lucrative defense contract in 1988. NATO officials backed Claes, blaming the Belgian socialist for mounting a campaign against him. But the opposition Liberal Democrats urged the NATO chief to step down, saying his position had become "totally untenable."

AT THE CENTRE OF A STORM

Mulroney is investigating allegations of corruption against a U.S. food giant

BY MICHAEL POSNER

For Archer Daniels Midland Co., it was another painful week in the trenches. The tenth-oldest agribusiness—the world's largest processor of corn, soybeans and other agricultural products, with 34,000 employees and 1995 sales of more than \$16 billion—was already under siege on several fronts. The U.S. investigation department is investigating allegations of price-fixing for three separate products, as well as suggestions that the company diverted millions of dollars in undisclosed payments to senior executives through offshore bank accounts. Three grand juries have been convened to hear the evidence. And more than 20 clients and shareholders of ADM stock have filed civil lawsuits, claiming damages and breach of fiduciary duty.

Archer-Daniels has denied everything—the alleged conspiracy to fix prices as well as any suggestion that it violated security laws by making unsupported payments to its executives.

But while no formal charges have been laid, the pressure is mounting. Last week, the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission announced that it, too, was probing accusations of corruption at the most influential agribusiness in America. And several of Asia's leading institutional investors have issued unanswered plans to challenge the company's directors' slate, scheduled to be voted on this week during the annual general meeting at its Decatur, Ill., headquarters. The California Public Employees Retirement System, which owns 3.6 million ADM shares, and a letter to chairman Duwayne Andreas that the board had been "perniciously negligent" in its treatment of investors and Robert McDonald, director of the state of New Jersey's investment division, added that the current 27 members of the board "haven't done their duty."

Whitacre (below); Mulroney; a multinational master wege



The former PM sits on the board of Archer-Daniels, one of the world's top agri-firms

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Two of those directors are names rather familiar to Canadians: P. Ross Johnson, the flamboyant Winnipeg-born sometime chairman of Iglof Nalco Inc., and his longtime friend Brian Mulroney, the former prime minister. Documents show that both have earned ADM's maximum income: \$100,000 annually, for their work on the board and its various committees. In fact, Mulroney, who joined the board in October, 1993, as an officially left-political politician, is co-chairman of a special committee of outside directors charged with responding to the U.S. investigation. His co-chairman is John Daniels, a former chairman of the company.

The private nature of the committee isn't public, not even to Mulroney's wife—another partner in the Montreal-based firm of Ogilvy Bernick—which is why she turned phone calls last week from major observers of executive pay to those behind such a panel in Italy to be. Johnson did nothing to close those concerns in a speech recently at Atlanta's Emory University, when he referred to the FBI's "almost criminal mentality" in pursuing a civil and criminal probe on ADM executives in the course of the "heating of two juries."

The current controversy now surrounded by a fog of speculation, is essentially the work of one man—former ADM executive Mark Whitacre. For more than two years, Whitacre, vice-president of Archer Daniels' bioagrodivision, was an FBI informant. He secretly recorded some 1,200 conversations, in audio and video, in which Archer-Daniels officials allegedly compared to the prices for corn starch, lysine, a poultry feed additive and high-fructose corn syrup. Analysts say the product, widely used as a sugar substitute in soft drinks, provides about 10 per cent of ADM's net earnings. Four companies, including Archer Daniels, control some 80 per cent of the high-fructose corn syrup market.

On the basis of Whitacre's evidence, federal agents last June executed a search warrant and on a dozen ADM executives in Decatur. When news of Whitacre's involvement in the case finally broke, the company promptly dismissed him and, later, three associates, leaving as own countervale against the four. Whitacre had claimed the secret off-the-record payments he made during investigations were an organizational necessity, descended from the time of Daniels' leadership. Not so, says Archer-Daniels, the company had put the money unwittingly, to settle fraudulent invoices submitted by the employees who have since been fired. Last week, a source close to the Mulroney committee was quoted as saying that no senior ADM executives had participated in the alleged embezzlement scheme or had knowledge of it—only Whitacre and his three former colleagues.

In Canada, the agricultural community is watching the progress of the ADM affair with more than passing interest. With the advent of free trade, Archer Daniels has aggressively expanded its Canadian operations in milling, oilseed processing and malting. "They're everywhere," says Larry Martin, head of the George Morris agricultural think tank at the University of Guelph in Ontario. "I keep finding them turning up in mills and places milling oil processing, malting. They're fairly big and getting bigger. With the deregulation of transportation, Canada is a very good place to be in the oilseed and oil business."

One strutting competitor compares ADM to Wal-Mart: "They move in, undercut your prices and steal talent away from your business," says Daniel Balowatzky, owner of Buffalo Flour Milling, a small flour-based company. "It's driving the milling industry out of the ground."

Delaware is also concerned that Archer Daniels' strategy is to squeeze out the smaller players with its scale-pricing tactics. "I'm sure they're not making any money on oilseed," says a company making it by buying and selling overseas on the commodity exchanges.

ADM's sugar-milling outfit was the 1992 purchase of Montreal-based Olympe Mills, then owned by John Labatt Ltd. The takeover came just months after Olympe's Bureau of Competition Policy had rejected a proposed union of Olympe and a much larger, Malton, Ont.-based oilseed processor. The bureau had concluded the merger would have eliminated competition in certain markets. The bureau approved the Archer-Daniels acquisition without challenge, although ADM had by then also bought up the milling operations of Georgia Western Ltd., Saco Lake Mills in Winnipeg and another Ontario facility. The American branch's legal work on the deal was handled by Mulroney's law firm and current law partners at Ogilvy Bernick. Industry sources say ADM now controls about 30 per cent of Canada's milling capacity and is

seriously examining the Canadian milling resources of another competitor, Roblin Hoed Malchoffs Inc.

To date, there have been no suggestions that any ADM executives in Canada may have participated in the alleged offshore payments scheme. But in July, Richard Gryszan, three-government manager of the ADM Olympe mill in Montreal, was already fired amid allegations of possible financial irregularities. A Montreal court ruled in August that Mulroney's last week the case is still alive, although the amount of money involved was only about \$80,000. Gryszan, now living in Laval, on the northern outskirts of Montreal, declined comment on the case.

Archer-Daniels has been equally aggressive in the oilseed processing market, now worth an estimated \$8 billion a year. It owns one plant in Windsor, Ont., and has been steadily upgrading a second seed-processing facility in Ile-de-Maurier, Quebec—in part to meet the threatened competition from another American colossus, Cargill Inc.

"In the last few years, we've won most of our food industry market share by the Americans," says one senior western agricultural executive. "Milling, oilseed processing, milling, oilseed processing. All that's left is the Canadian Wheat Board, and there's a lot of pressure there to turn a copy to private enterprise and adopt the U.S. approach."

Much of the innovation with Archer Daniels is the result of its 77-year-old chairman, Duwayne Andreas. Through the years he has audaciously courted the power and patronage of America's elite political class, doffing millions of dollars to both Democrat and Republican campaign offices and befriending presidents at home and abroad. His board of directors is dominated by standards, including sons, nephews and other relatives. Among other members are Nelson Rockefeller's widow Bebe, the ebullient Johnson's attorney for his Mar-a-Lago expansion, Robert Strauss and lawyer Robert Strauss the Bush administration's former ambassador to Moscow and one of the country's most influential backroom players. Strauss also sits on the board of Conrad Black's Hollinger Inc., while Duwayne Andreas—along with Margaret Thatcher, Harry Lauder and Lord Carrington—is a member of Hollinger's Blue-chip International Advisory Board. And ADM owns an estimated 30 per cent of the law-founding son of Hollinger's subsidiary, American Publishing Co.

In a sense, says one industry observer, the Andreas approach has a lot in common with traditional Japanese business practices, where close links between government officials and corporate leaders are critical for growth. In a more mercantilist, says Prudential Securities analyst Jane McMillan, in the context of North American agriculture, where government regulation and control is as visible "as you will find, the behavior of directors has not been as representative as you would like. ... It's fine if other countries should have been in place in the bioprotectives division, the fact is Andreas has done what he has had to do to build a better agribusiness," McMillan says. "Is Duwayne Andreas really a bad guy, or is he just trying to work within the system?"



Archer-Daniels' operation in Decatur; Andreas (right)

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BUSINESS

Valium time

Unions declare war on Ontario's labor proposals



Demonstrations against Harris' keeping a promise to boost employers' power

Needing focuses the mind of a major manufacturer quite so much as the threat of a disruption in work. And managers at the assembly plants of two of the Big Three automakers in Ontario are meeting this month, waiting to see how the Canadian Auto Workers union (CAW) follows through on its threat to withdraw workplace cooperation. Spokesmen for General Motors of Canada Ltd. and Ford Motor Co. of Canada Ltd. responded no signs last week of statements from GM or Ford that their companies were among those targeted by CAW president Harry Hargrove for possible strike action. The two companies' statements made it an open question whether Ontario labour law that could severely diminish labor's power in the workplace. While several sources there, the union will work closely with my company that borders it in opposing the changes, Hargrove had blunt words for those that do not co-operate. "If they're going to kick the ball out of us at the legislative arena," he said, "we're going to withdraw the co-operative effort that we've got in to make them successful."

Notable for its absence from Hargrove's list was Chrysler Canada Ltd., the first and biggest of Ontario's manufacturers to publicly lend its support to the CCO's cause. Of the six auto bodies, a grumpy Hargrove declared: "We're going to do everything in our power to make it the No. 1 automaker in the country." The union's plaintive statement in a letter that it sent jointly with Chrysler to Ontario Premier

Mike Harris expressing strong reservations about the proposals. "Various sources indicate your government intends to eliminate or revise long-standing rules impacting the union-management relationship," said the letter, signed by Hargrove and Chrysler vice-president K. R. Fennec. "We do not believe the government should necessarily abandon such rules."

Although Ford and GM declined to sign similar letters, in its late last week move from 30 other GM-related companies, including Detroit Diesel Corp., Delphi Corp., Lincoln-Douglas Coach Ltd., Long Seating Corp., which manufactures car seats, and Woodward Faury Corp., which supplies medical instruments to the auto industry, "Given the major stake we share in Motor vehicles in Ontario," concluded the letter signed by McDonald Douglas's president, Les Gordon, "we believe a balanced approach to changes in labour relations, which deals with the legitimate concerns of business and labour and includes a thorough consultation process with those involved, is essential to an excellent investment climate." Hargrove, in return, is preaching continued co-operation with those companies.

All four of the other legislation that the province's New Democratic Party government, led by Bob Rae, enacted in 1993 Among other things, it forced companies to hire temporary replacement workers during a strike. It also simplified the process by which unions can be certified to represent employees. By moving Ontario into the forefront of provinces with

pro-union legislation—along with Quebec and British Columbia—Rae provoked the ire of the business community. Now, Mike Harris's new Conservative government has moved to keep its election pledge to eliminate most of those changes. The government introduced the legislative changes on Oct. 4 and intends to pass them into law by the end of the year.

"It's labor, that was a red flag," "It was an employer who'd buy a year's supply of Valium," said Gord Wilson, president of the Ontario Federation of Labor. "It's going to be war." The battlefield extends well beyond the companies in the service and retail sectors that had originally been seen as most vulnerable to the NDP legislation. As it turned out, the legislation was felt by some large firms, including automakers.

The legislation did not apply directly to the car plants—with their generally highly trained staff, they never were in the position to hire replacement workers and continue operations in the event of a strike. But hundreds of their compact suppliers became vulnerable to strike shutdowns, when previously they could have operated with replacement staff. And the lack of a crucial part could, in turn, quickly shut down a plant, even if the job itself had not been on the extended list of the job itself. Said Ford spokesman Tom Ford: "It just takes one exception, no matter how small—to shut down an entire assembly plant."

Why Chrysler braked with its fellow automakers and agreed to sign CCO's letter remains open to speculation. The company would not comment, but industry insiders say a connection in its sales, now much higher than three years ago because of the success of new car models and the industry-leading minivan line. "I think they're making so much money on each of the minivans that they build," said one observer. "That they're willing to give the union whatever it wants rather than risk disrupting the production schedule."

Meanwhile, Ford and GM are hoping that the union will not follow through on its retaliation threats. Hargrove would not say what action the union will take. But GM spokesman Steve Low said a connection to the abrupt resignation of one CCO strike leader as head of the Oshawa-based United Way campaign in early October. Neither the employer nor the union cited the labor dispute as the reason for his resignations, but Low and the company believe that the circumstances and timing of the resignations suggest that the dispute may be behind it.

Low, meanwhile, appealed to the CCO to bear in mind that GM did not retaliate against its workers when the new law took effect as the labor law. "It would be unfortunate if the union brings a public policy issue into the workplace this time," he argued. That Hargrove was not buying it. "My major problem is the fibonacci effect," he said, accusing the companies of calling the pro-union legislation a job killer at a time when they are reaping huge profits. "They can't have it both ways." In Ontario's swing to the right after the years of NDP government, the losers are being drawn

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Business NOTES

PICKING UP THE PIECES

Empire Life Insurance Co., part of the financial empire controlled by Ontario Lt.-Gov. Jerry (Neil) Jackson, has purchased a portion of the failed insurer Confederation Life Insurance Co. of Toronto. Confederation had assets of \$912 billion in August 1994, when it went out of business. Bankruptcy trustee Paul Merrick Thomas Inc. said Empire will take over Confederation's annuities and registered retirement income funds, which are worth about \$400 million.

ONTARIO IN RECESSION

After a strong showing in 1994, the Ontario economy fell into recession in the first half of this year, according to the provincial finance ministry. The gross domestic product shrank at an annualized rate of two per cent in the first quarter and 4.4 per cent in the second. Last year Ontario's 2.5 per cent growth rate outperformed the country as a whole. The ministry blamed rising interest rates, consumer caution and a U.S. slowdown.

SYNCRUDE SALE

The Alberta government has sold its remaining 11.7-per-cent stake in Fort McMurray-based Syncrude Canada Ltd. to Torch Energy Advisors Inc. of Houston for \$352 million. Torch owner J. P. Bryan, a Texas financier, said Canadians will be able to invest in the new company, called Athabasca Oil Sands Investments Inc. Torch also owns 25 per cent of Calgary-based Gulf Canada Resources Ltd.

HIDDEN AIRPORT COSTS

Canadians may have to pay millions of dollars in hidden costs to operate a new air traffic control system, according to an independent report commissioned by Transport Canada. It put the cost of upgrading the Canadian Air Traffic System of Ottawa's 107 towers at \$1.1 billion to \$1.25 billion from the \$850 million estimated in 1988. Ottawa has already renegotiated its contract with Calgary-based Hughes Aircraft of Canada Ltd. to fund the new systems, but the report says the cost could still increase to "monumental" proportions.

THE GAY CAUSE

Tennis star Martina Navratilova, who is openly lesbian, has become the spokeswoman for West's Rainforest Card, a new affinity card that will be matched to charities and lesions. Affinity cards divert a percentage of the cost of purchases to a designated charity. In this case, money will go to the Rainbow Foundation, which distributes funds to AIDS research.



THE SIZE OF THINGS TO COME: A prototype hand-held video and music player shows what consumers can look forward to—if a few bugs are worked out. InfoCorp's Silicon View, weighing just 1.0 ounces, is designed to produce high-quality sound and full-color pictures from a pre-programmed card about the size of a credit card. But you will not market the product until it can improve storage capacity enough to provide a reasonably long playback time.

A laureate's view

Asked about rates on a number of occasions to slow the economy, people eventually learned to adapt and conform to spending, thereby undermining the initiative. Such messages, said David Rose, a research adviser at the Bank of Canada, have revitalized economies. "When you do policy," he says, "you have to allow for people."



Lucas: people first

Image control

Bill Gates, chairman and founder of Microsoft Corp., has put an undisclosed amount for the Bettman Archive—a U.S. collection of some 16 million historical photographs that amounts to a visual history of the 20th century. Gates, who has been acquiring the rights to images from various sources through Corbis Corp., a small company he owns, sees a strong demand for digitized images and hopes to be in a dominant position to sell them on computer disks. "We have to make Cyberspace the premier place to come for digital content," said David Brown, president of the Bellevue, Wash.-based company.



Telling tall tales from Disneyland

BY PETER C. NEWMAN

The federalist approach to the referendum campaign ought to emphasize the values the French and English parts of Canada place on staying together instead of concentrating on how Quebec's separation leaders would push their followers by taming the province into a foreign country.

That's what the debate ought to be about. Instead, a discourse theme has become Lucien Bouchard's main message that Quebec outside Quebec will accept the right-wing leader of their country with cold equanimity and a desire for a desirable new deal with the new regime.

The laissez-faire mythology pursued most lucidly last week as Bouchard puffed up like Jacques Parizeau and rambled de lists of essentials of the Yes campaign. "Parizes represents sovereignty, Bouchard represents the partnership. This completes our strategy," enthused Gerald Larose, the secessionist president of the 165,000-member Confederation of National Trade Unions. Larose's enthusiasm was based on recent opinion polls that claim that 55 per cent of Quebec voters will support sovereignty if future political and economic ties with the rest of Canada were guaranteed.

It has been obvious for some time that Parizes, true believer though he may be, is at or close to this nonsense. He is too honest to imagine that Canadians would be stupid or gullible enough to dilute their own sovereignty to the level of becoming equal with a former province. Parizes has never tried to hide the fact that an Oct. 25, Quebecers will be voting for or against separation from Canada. Period.

In terms of actual acknowledging that (would) truth, Bouchard's joint messages of "united Canada" gratefully and "happily" granting Quebec a reserved, favorable partnership so that the two countries can live happily ever after. That's not an Since he has run out of parties to join, maybe Bouchard is trying to

sidle. That would set off a far from comfortable costs. Every aspect of Canadian and Quebec life would suffer with living standards dropping at least 25 per cent, according to a Royal Bank study on the cost of separation. Personal incomes would plummet and unemployment would hit new highs. Canada would become Newfoundland wet large.

The last time Quebec separation became such an ugly issue was under René Lévesque, who in 1980 called—and lost—a referendum on sovereignty-association, which is precisely what Bouchard is now proposing. That acronymic term is menu, implausible, even in Canada, which originally billed itself as "a self-governing colony." The late Eugene Forsey, who was appointed to the Senate by Pierre Trudeau and knew more about the Canadian Constitution than his sponsor accurately described sovereignty association as "a horse that won't start, let alone run. You can no more negotiate sovereignty association than you can regulate sugar, dry water, rolling ice or stationary motion."

Rushing headlong in sovereignty-association is Bouchard's idea that the break-up of Canada will be financed with Canadian dollars. Few if English-Canadian were nation-headed enough to consider sending their currency on a long-distance flight with the newly created political entity that had encouraged them to do it. It made sense logically for the major sovereign states to have a single currency. Panama and Liberia use the American dollar as official tender but their balance of payments positions are so dismal that no functioning monetary union exists. The world's only functioning monetary union is between Belgium and tiny Luxembourg, but the grand duchy regularly runs budget surpluses and has let little policy resistance. The great experiment in forging a monetary union across Western Europe has included attempts to negotiate a common currency, which has paradoxically forced member countries to move towards an ever-higher degree of political interconnection.

Then if a sovereign Quebec could simply use the Canadian dollar, by doing so the new regime would be exercising far less economic sovereignty than it enjoys in a province. As *The Wall Street Journal* recently editorialized: "Separation has whirled over the past 30 years about what loves can't tolerate the province's desire, so why would any country seeking independence lose as powerful an instrument of economic policy as currency in the hands of the country from which it is seceding in the first place? It's a good question and no nationalist policies has been able to answer it."

The struggle for the soul of Quebec over the next few weeks will be fuelled by the eastern sense of the province's waters. Let there be no doubt. Bouchard's first tales to Disney World where they belong.

The only way to combat Lucien Bouchard's negative views is to stress that we, both French and English, live in the most civilized nation on earth.

Lucien Bouchard's notion that Canada will grant Quebec equal status is strictly looney tunes. There is no way the two can live happily ever after

for a new incarnation as a supplier of tall tales from Disneyland. Certainly, his rhetoric is eerie history from real.

His proposition has been rejected by many and everyone speaking out for Canada outside Quebec. In a recent poll by the Regis Leenders, for instance, 76 per cent of respondents stated they would not support an economic and political partnership with Quebec if that province voted for separation. Nine provincial premiers, as well as Jean Charest, have warned there will be no shared citizenship or double passports, and outlined the dire economic and trading prospects for an independent Quebec.

It will probably be left to international currency traders to drive the message home. Because the economics of both territories would be severely hurt by separation, the resulting dramatic jump in interest rates—with all the finance that would reflect an increased and corporate buying patterns—would significantly weaken the already fragile economies. That would, at least in the initial stages, add an additional funds flowing into the country to meet the current annual payment of \$63.6 billion in interest on Canada's national debt, an number that's di-

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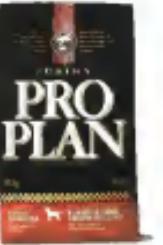
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LIFE

The Simpson follies

O.J. skirts an interview—and nagging questions

"I am an innocent man." And that was about it. In a 45-minute interview with The New York Times last week—the week during which the man who decided to testify while on trial for the murders of ex-wife Nicole Brown Simpson and her friend Ronald Goldman, would finally speak—O.J. Simpson said little else about the now-watched criminal case in history. Talking to a newspaper reporter rather than law and TV, as he had originally promised, Simpson—now a free man since Oct. 2 (acquitted)—severely abbreviated the questions that law watchers around the world had been awaiting: What was he doing at the time of the murders? If the bloody gloves were not his, what happened to the same-style gloves that Nicole bought for legal? What happened to the dark trackuit that he was seen wearing on the night of the killing? And most of all, did he not commit the murders, who does he think did?

Simpson was reticent, although he seemed to want to speak—provided no one asked him any hard questions. Early in the week, NBC News announced that the former football star had agreed to an hour-long interview on "Dateline NBC" with Tom Brokaw and Katie Couric. Broadcast at NBC promised a "so-balls-tarned" interview about evidence, domestic abuse and other key issues in the case. "We're going to ask the questions an everybody's curious," said NBC News president Andy Lack. The show was to be a chance for Simpson to repair

some of the damage to his public image, and for NBC to reap a ratings bonanza—network executives expected 32 million U.S. viewers alone.

But the proposed interview was troubled from the start. The National Organization for Women (NOW) accused the network of pandering to a wife-beater and planned a protest outside NBC's Burbank, Calif., studios. And within the network, the show's lead producer, NBC employee circulated a petition to halt the interview, saying it was in bad taste. Today above: host Bryant Gumbel, a friend of Simpson's, called in sick after a thread of Simpson's talk show was picked up over air as an interview.

Meanwhile, Simpson and his lawyers got cold feet. After a series of emotional confrontations, he still faces three more months before he leaves the Goldfarb and Brown法律师。A TV appearance, his lawyers said, could compromise his defense in these pending civil suits, which do not have to prove responsibility beyond a reasonable doubt—but only on the balance of evidence. Just hours before Dateline NBC was set to air, Simpson bowed out. "Based upon [his lawyers'] unanimous recommendation," he said in a statement read by his attorney Johnnie Cochran. "I have concluded that this is not the appropriate time to speak."

And yet, he did speak—more or less. After canceling the interview, he made an unconfirmed phone call to The New York Times media reporter Bill Carter, whom he knew from his days as a TV commentator. Simpson, who said that he had backed out of the

protesters outside NBC's New York office "not the time to speak."

TV appearance because he suspected that NBC was going to "try" him, again declined to discuss the case. But the nation's pressmen and their editor about his life after the aquittal with remarkable openness. Although both Hertz car rental and later national Creative Management, his talent agent for two decades, have severed ties with him, he was confident he could get work and restore his image. Bounding out of his studio toward a limousine, a producer and two aides, he declared that passing the so-called Death House of Hollywood will bring him permanent fame. And he asserted that he did not believe past results strongly indicating that a majority of Americans still think he is really a murderer. "I don't think most of America believes I did it," he said.

About all Simpson would say about his case was that he had been trying to "go physical" with Nicole Brown Simpson—and that he was willing to meet with his estranged widow to discuss his relationship with his ex-wife. "There is nothing that [Simpson's widow] needs to know from me that they don't already know," said an unengaged Tevye Bruck, president of Hoff's Los Angeles chapter. "It's a warning and refine line of how ignorant he is."

If the man himself was reticent about some long-awaited facts, confirmed Simpson's aides could at least add diversion is a hallmark of life among the famous.

* A government official in Bernardsville reportedly reported that Mark Burkhardt, the ex-defensive who may still face perjury charges for lying about using the word "rest," was incarcerated in Bernards. The man turned out to be a Boston attorney named Mark Burkhardt, in Bernards to play golf.

* A report in Fly first confirmed, then denied that Simpson and Paula Barbieri had hosted a "big wedding" the Oct. 21 to 24 Simpson talk. The New York Times said he had not even seen Barbieri since being released from prison.

* Simpson attorney Barry Scheck ran afoul of police in New York City for running an illegal Uber, driving without a license and/or having proper car registration.

* Tracy Hong Kong, a Baywatch flight attendant, reportedly left the Soap Opera party in May after she said "I can't take it anymore"—especially posed for a wide-photograph in a bikini. Costa, Calif., studio, done up as a courtroom.

For the moment, such trials will have to suffice, at least until the inevitable Simpson fiasco comes to court and he may be compelled to testify about the murders. But that may take years. And until Simpson can—or will—speak out on conditions that only he can answer, the majority of Americans who think he got away with murder are unlikely to change their minds.

JOE CHODICK



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SUN MYUNG MOON EMBRACES THE HIGH AND MIGHTY

BY ROSS LAVER AND PAUL KAHLA

He calls himself the son of God, and his professed goal is nothing less than to unite humanity under his divine rule. At 75, Korean-born Rev. Sun Myung Moon presides over one of the 20th century's most successful and controversial religious movements—estimating an estimated three million

followers, scores of Moon-founded civic organizations and a multimillion-dollar business empire branching across five continents. But success has also brought killing. In the 1980s and 1990s, Moon's Unification Church became synonymous with right-wing extremism, mass weddings and stories of bright young cohorts who had transformed into space-age zombies, or "Moonies," who sold flowers in New York. In 1984, Moon himself went to jail for 12 months in the United States for income tax evasion. But since then, the self-styled "True Father" has orchestrated a remarkable campaign to win mainstream respectability and political influence. And he has done it all with the help of famous entertainers, business leaders and political leaders past and present—including the Right Hon. Edward E. Schreyer, former governor general of Canada.

Moon's has learned that at least six occasions since 1982, Schreyer has participated in events organized by the Moon-sponsored Sun Council for World Peace, a Washington-based group composed largely of former politicians and business leaders from the Third World. In August, the former Masaiwa premier, whose five-year term

"Separation between religion and politics is what Satan likes most"

—Rev. Sun Myung Moon

as the Queen's representative in Canada ended in 1994, acted as chairman of a Sun Council conference in the South Korean capital of Seoul. The gathering was a festive affair of Moon's "Second World Culture and Sports Festival," a week-long extravaganza that culminated in a Unification Church wedding ceremony for 260,000 couples crammed into Seoul's Olympic stadium and similar venues around the world and linked by satellite.

Last week, Schreyer, 59, spoke at length with Maclean's about his three-year association with Moon. He believes that although I can say that my conversations with him have been limited to social occasions," said Schreyer, who sat at the head table with the charismatic evangelist during the four-day Seoul conference. He added that while he other subscribers to our pretenses Moon's "religious mission," he is impressed by Moon's dedication to the cause of peace and international harmony. "I happen to know in a personal way many people who are adherents of the Unification Church," Schreyer offered. "They seem to be leading exemplary lives—Canadian, Americans, Japanese

and others." Still, Schreyer said that the Unification Church "is certainly a cult, based on an interpretation of the definition of the word, in that it depends entirely on the personality of a single individual."

Canada's former head of state, who this fall is teaching a three-year undergraduate course on energy and the environment at the University College of Cape Breton (UCCB) in Sydney, N.S., is an illustrious example of a participant in Moon-founded events. In mid-September, former U.S. president George Bush and his wife Barbara came under fire in the American media for speaking at six mass rallies in Japan sponsored by the Women's Federation for World Peace (WFWP), an organization set up by Moon and his wife, Hak Ja Han Moon, who serves as its president. Until recently, the federation maintained a low profile in North America. But in January, it launched an ambitious series of conferences in the United States that were attended almost exclusively by visiting Japanese members of the WFWP. The conferences started off only the Bushes—they have appeared at a total of 11 WFWP functions this year, with one more planned for November—but a stellar cast of similarly high-profile speakers. Among them: TV journalist Barbara Walters,



Satellite star Christopher Reeve, Entertainment Tonight host Mary Hart, Republicans presidential candidate Richard Lugar and Sally Ride, the first American woman in space. Like Japan's former secretary, Michio Hidaka, who noted that the Moonies' world tour made the Wrights look like mere boys by comparison, Schreyer doesn't necessarily mean boy into there." By contrast, Walters told Maclean's by fax that she "did not know that the Women's Federation for World Peace was associated with the Rev. Sun Myung Moon when I agreed to speak in the group. I was told it was an organization of Japanese women coming to America at their own expense." She added that she was scheduled to speak at the WFWP again last Saturday in New York, "but when I found out it was associated with the Rev. Moon, I turned down the appearance ... and will no longer appear at their events."

In last week's interview in his spacious, wood-paneled office on the UCCB campus, Schreyer said repeatedly that his liaison with Moon and his associates has been limited to attending Sun Council events, which focus on "various geopolitical and regional topics of concern and interest." But in fact, Schreyer also played a prominent role at at least one notable WFWP event—a speech by Hak Ja Han Moon at the Centre Block of Parliament Hill on Nov. 8, 1995. Videotapes distributed to Unification Church members show Schreyer introducing Moon's wife, who is known within the church as the "True Mother," to a large audience in the prestigious Railway Committee Room. In her speech, titled as "God,"

■ Unification Church mass wedding in 1992; Schreyer (below) Moon in ceremonial gifts the left—a kingly robe.



EDWARD SCHREYER
FEDERAL DEFENSE MINISTER■ Schreyer greets Newt Moon
on Parliament Hill in 1995; meeting
her at the podium during "Reunification"

If you tell a lie to make a person better, that is not a sin'

—Moony Moon in a 1995 talk to her followers

"Women and World Peace," she effusively praised her husband and urged the audience to heed his teachings. Asked about the episode, Schreyer said he now regrets his participation. "I didn't particularly want to go because it was a Sunnat Council event," he explained. "I reluctantly agreed—mainly more as a matter of courtesy to Mrs. Moon—but I don't think I'd be inclined to do it again."

Unification Church officials insist that groups like the Sunnat Council and the WFP are separate from the Church and do not follow Moon's agenda. Critics, however, say it is wrong for respected public figures to lead their names to organizations linked in any way to the self-styled Korean prophet. "They are giving credibility to a group that wants to create an authoritarian dictatorship," says Steven Blasius, a former Unification Church leader who took part in high-level planning meetings with Moon himself in the 1970s. Moreover, recent Unification Church documents say that glossy brochures featuring photographs of celebrities and politicians shaking hands with Moon and speaking at Moony-sponsored events are routinely used to impress potential young recruits. After all, that, critics say, the subjects are invited from friends and family and put through a intense program of indoctrination.

"That is the true strategy of Moon," says legal Michael J. Michalek, a 25-year-old native of Germany who was drawn into Moon's orbit at a church-founded study center in New Mexico in 1984. For the next 6½ years, Michalek circumnavigated the United States in a van with 10 other people, selling leaflets, photographs and other novelties some 16 hours a day to raise money for the church. At times, he says, church leaders also ordered him and fellow unpaid recruits to work for the Women's Federation and other Moony groups. Michalek, who is now studying psychology in New England, says he has nothing but contempt for the public figures who knowingly associate with Moon and his myriad orga-

nizations: "Moony gets his picture taken with a celebrity and uses it to recruit people. And when you go to the centre you see pictures of Moon with all these big guys. It's a credibility thing. You think, 'Well, what could possibly be wrong with this organization?'"

The son of a peasant farmer, Moon was born in 1939 in the village of Kwangju, South Korea. In what is now North Korea He claims that at 16 Jesus Christ appeared to him as a visionnaire and asked him to continue his work. That mission, detailed in a text Moon wrote, "was to establish an 'ecumenical theocracy to rule the world.' In 1954, the prophet established the World Gospel Association for the Unification of World Christians, later known as the Unification Church. In a most distinctive idea (that) mankind's fall from grace was the result of a sexual encounter between Eve and Satan in the Garden of Eden—and that salvation can only be attained through Moon's God's reparation on Earth."

From the start, Moon's ambitions reached far

beyond the Korean peninsula. The Unification Church quickly spread to Japan, the United States and other countries. By the early 1960s, Moon had begun to set up a wide variety of businesses to fund his operations and his own lavish travel lifestyle. He also founded the first of a long list of branch organizations, including the Sunnat Council, the Professors World Peace Academy and the Collegiate Association for the Research of Principle (CAPP), his main student group. "If there is to be an ideal world," a recent Sunnat Council report states, "an infrastructure has to be built that will assist in its achievement. For this reason, Rev. Moon has founded scores of organizations that embrace religion, politics, economics and science, stimulating a spectrum of activities in the media, science, Mass media, education, international affairs as well as the arts." Spreading throughout the globe, 46 years later, Moon's empire includes 10,000 branches of Moony and a parade of celebrities, including two presidents of South Korea.

Among the enterprises that Moon helped set up to obfuscate his program of world unification was the Global Economic Action Institute. In 1983, a representative of the nation's largest steel company, Ssangyong, a former deputy minister in Ottawa who was then chief economist at the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development in Paris, invited her to a conference in Geneva. Impressed by the proceedings and aware of the group's connection to Moon, Ostry agreed to join the board of directors, later serving as chairwoman of one of the institute's principal committees. She left her post after returning to Canada in 1984 and becoming prime minister Pierre Trudeau's personal representative for financial matters of the Group of Seven leading industrial nations.

"Then one day in 1986," Cherry told Maclean's last week, "I get a hysterical phone call from a woman at the Prime Minister's Office. They had received a copy of a cult watch newsletter which listed me as a member of a Moonie front. Then, I get hysterical." Ostry staff quickly convened a meeting with justice department lawyers to draft Ostry's mitigation letter from the institution. "I remember that the letter had to be couched in legal language, because the Moonies were so litigious," she says. "I thought that was crazy. They worked me into this, and yet I had to be careful." Ostry, now head of the University of Toronto's Centre for International Studies, says the doubts most of the institute's other members have of the Moon connection. "I mean, why would anyone take the risk of associating with an organization like the Unification Church? Where is the transparency, the accountability? You would want to know much more about what was going on."

Ostry is not alone in being taken in by Moony-related groups. In March 1994, the Women's Federation for World Peace staged a program on "peace and reconciliation" at the State University of New York campus in Worcester, N.Y., only 10 km from Moon's sprawling estate. At first, the event was really a platform for Moon's son, Hyun Bo Moon, who declared that God had asked his father to give the people of America a new revelation. The concert opened the session by reading a citation from Sandra Gelaf, the local state assemblywoman. An angry Gelaf later told *The New York Times* that she had been misled. "I never supported the Unification Church," said Gelaf. "I have never supported the Unification Church." And Gelaf "I have always felt they are a group that destroys families. If the individual who came into my office requesting a letter had honestly told me what this organization was, I never would have given it to them. Essentially it was a cult."

That same month, the Toronto chapter of WFWP and the University of Toronto branch of NYWP hosted an anti-pornography program for teenagers at the North York Public Library. The premeditated plan invited parents to send their children to ensure that they "choose a

A star-studded gallery of speakers



Organizations linked to Rev. Sun Myung Moon have booked a stellar cast of speakers for events in the United States and Japan. Among the celebrities featured in their brochures:



George and Barbara Bush



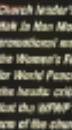
Drew Barrymore



Kathleen Willey



TV host Mary Hart



Sally Struthers



Actor Christopher Reeve



Edward Heath



Sally Struthers

Sunnat

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lifestyle without disease and drugs." Nowhere in the paper is there any mention of the Unification Church or Moon.

Another controversial incident involving the WPF was the November, 1990, speech by Moon's wife on Parliament Hill. Earlier, the group had sent letters to several senators asking them to observe the committee room for the occasion (only members of Parliament are entitled to make such bookings). Senator Brenda Robertson asked: "Is that not one of the main speakers was Ed Schreyer, so I thought I'd better book the room," said Robertson, a former New Brunswick Conservative cabinet minister. Later, she says, she discovered that the group was "bably," and decided to skip the event. When Ottawa Citizen writer Greg Weston reported on the incident in a column three weeks later, he quoted Schreyer saying he did not know how he came to be invited on the group's list, adding as a senior adviser "I thought he had been doing like the rest of us." Robertson told *Maclean's* last week:

In fact, Schreyer says he learned from the biography that Moon had founded the Summit Council like days before he died. In 1981 or '82, after receiving a phone call from the outfit's Washington-based executive director, Antonio Bettencourt, a longtime Moon admiring "He mentioned he had been in touch with former heads of state, people from Columbia, U.S.A., former British prime minister Ted Heath, two or three former prime ministers of Egypt—interviews and top-drawer people," Schreyer recalled. "They were sponsoring conferences to bring together people on war-time topics," such as relations between Norths and South Korea, world trade and energy policy.

There are other benefits for the people who attend such events. Participants in the August convention, chaired by Schreyer, for instance, received first-class air travel and accommodations in one of Seoul's most luxurious hotels. And while there were rumors that Breath received more than \$100,000 to deliver the keynote address, Schreyer scoffs at that figure, adding that he himself has received payments "in the \$2,000 or \$3,000 range" for similar speeches. Schreyer, who was Canada's high commissioner to Australia for four years after his term as government globalist, also insists that Moon's religious program does not influence Summit Council agenda. Still, he acknowledges that the proceedings generally include speeches by the Korean preachers that are heavily laden with church doctrine. An example: "The True Parents of humanity have come to urge the peaceful resolution of true love," Moon announced in the August audience.

As on the agenda were shuttle buses for participants who wanted to attend the stadium wedding of 500,000 con-



Paul Cooper with photo of his overseas bride; the pair will celebrate for several years

servationists. And he projects his mother and brother will also come to accept the church.

The father sees things otherwise. Paul Cooper, a businessman, says he does not wish to ridicule what his son is doing, but has doubts about the integrity of the Unification Church. "I am glad he wants more from life than \$100,000 and a company car," he comments. "But it's hard to relate to the closer social structure of the church." Cooper insists that the Moonies have indoctrinated his son, who now works up to 15 hours a day hawking cheap plastic toys in pubs to raise cash for the church. Cooper also feels it may not be Moon, himself, that has been deceived—twice, according to some accounts. "How can a massiah who bases his life on the right partner for himself pack one for my son?"

Two months after the wedding, Cooper and his parents are still on speaking terms. In the end, though, father and son each expect the other to compromise. Says Paul Cooper: "I know it hurts him that I do not approve of his marriage. But we love him and want to protect his freedom as an individual. We all feel hurt by what is happening."

"I was instrumental in bringing about the collapse of communism"

—Moon in an address to followers in Seattle, Sept. 18

ples, each of which contributed a "gift" of up to \$60,000 to the Unification Church. (Glossy "brochures" were available who paid similar fees for the privilege of being summoned to their discussed speaker.) Only a fraction of those attending the Summit Council consented to attend at the religious service, Schreyer said of the mass wedding. "I didn't attend the ceremony in the stadium because it was a religious event, not connected to the Summit Council."

Although Schreyer says that he considers the Summit

JAMES LANNON in London

Married by the light of Rev. Moon

On his wedding day in August, Steven Cooper put on a conservative dark suit, white tie and crisp white shirt. His dourine bride wore a formal white, from the front of her veil to the hem of her floor-length dress. In that sense, it was the most traditional of occasions.

It was not, however, a day for his parents to cheerish. As their 25-year-old son stood in the sun in Seoul's Komplex Olympic Stadium, they were far away in London. The Rev. Sun Myung Moon may have blessed Steven's union to a young Japanese dragon student, but his family could not.

Under different circumstances, Paul and Mr. Cooper might have been delighted with their new daughter-in-law, Kangjana Choate, 25 and studying in Italy. She is well educated and cosmopolitan, the daughter of a Japanese businessman and a fashion designer. A photo sent by the church to Steven shows a pretty woman in designer jeans and a Mousseline sweatshirt.

The photograph, of course, is the problem. Until a few hours before the wedding, it was all that Steven had seen of his bride. The pair, like many of the other 360,000 couples who took part in the ceremony, were matched by Moon himself. And if there is affection in the relationship, their first love is the elderly Moonie, who claims to be God's emissary.

Steven believes that in time the relationship with his Japanese wife will develop, that there will be children and a home. At the moment, however, he is devoting his energies to the church in Scotland, Kangjana plans to complete her studies in Italy. Both remain celibate. "It will be a couple of years before we begin proper married life," says Steven. "We will not have a physical relationship for a few years."

His parents have yet to meet his new wife. Steven joined the church during a holiday in the United States two years ago, and has since graduated in English literature from Newcastle University. "I like to think I'm not bad at it," he says. "I have already handily beaten my parents in every single subject." His beloved wife, however, has yet to come to accept the church.

The father sees things otherwise. Paul Cooper, a businessman, says he does not wish to ridicule what his son is doing, but has doubts about the integrity of the Unification Church. "I am glad he wants more from life than \$100,000 and a company car," he comments. "But it's hard to relate to the closer social structure of the church." Cooper insists that the Moonies have indoctrinated his son, who now works up to 15 hours a day hawking cheap plastic toys in pubs to raise cash for the church. Cooper also feels it may not be Moon, himself, that has been deceived—twice, according to some accounts. "How can a massiah who bases his life on the right partner for himself pack one for my son?"

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Council's work to be valuable, he appears to have discussed it with few, if any, of his political peers in Canada. Robertsen, for one, said last week that she was "shocked" that Schreyer remains active in a Moon-sponsored organization. Declared Robertsen: "He has a pretty large responsibility to the Canadian public and the international public because of the office he's held. I really question his judgment."

The U.S. state department, too, seems to be wary of the Soviet Council. Twice in 1994, the department hosted conferences organized by the American Foreign Service Association (AFSA), the professional body that represents 11,000 U.S. career diplomats. Held in a state department briefing room, the conferences focused on trade and democracy in the Asia-Pacific region, and drew high-level Washington officials such as Winston Lord, ambassador since January for East Asian affairs, and William Clemens, the new export controller at the National Security Council. What many did not know was that the Soviet Council was a financial sponsor of the events. "I believe the second conference was in Washington," says Lord. "It's often brought it up in situations like that and they were uncomfortable with the Soviet Council being a sponsor of ours at the state department," said AFSA executive director Susan Brecher. Since then, AFSA has not called Soviet Council funds for its conferences because, she says, it does not want to become overly dependent on any one sponsor.

In fact, the former AFSA staffer who ran the conferences, John Blaney, says that there were heated exchanges over his decision to call the Soviet Council as a sponsor. "She [Blaney] got rather hysterical when she discovered it," he recalls. "She spoke very contemptuously of Rev. Moon, and said she was concerned it could be very embarrassing to AFSA." State department officials declined to discuss the affair.

Despite that controversy, many of the people who have spoken recently at Moon-sponsored functions defend him nevertheless. "I did not know that the Soviet Council was a Moon organization," said James Woolsey, who was director of the Central Intelligence Agency when he addressed a meeting organized by the council last year with the help of Representative Ronald Dellums (D-Calif.) and Representative Jim Ryun (R-Kans.). "The reason I spoke was because two congressional aides asked me to," he said, adding that he would do it again under similar circumstances.

Jen Laure, ABC News senior correspondent in London, echoes those sentiments. In August, while Schreyer was chairing the Soviet Council event at Seoul, Laure appeared at another Moon-backed function in the same city at the so-called Christian World Media Center, where "it was useful to meet other people in Asia, and as far as I could tell there were no Moons there," he said. Blaney noted that Moon himself gave a founder's address. Laure responded, "I thought you meant Moones among the audience." The journalist then added, "We rather not be quoted on this; I don't want to draw attention to my participation in this event."

But, by far the best known figure to lend his name to an organization associated with Moon, is also the most outspoken defender of such involvement. On Sept. 14, he and his wife kicked off their own charity Japanese WFP tour with speeches at the Tokyo Disney Resort for 50,000 people—mostly Unification Church followers and family members—who had paid between \$905 and \$1,046 each to attend. Bush later joined down-roots from major American news organizations to discuss the appearance, and instead gave an exclusive interview to the *Washington Times*, a newspaper with a right-wing editorial policy favored by Moon and his associates in 1985. "Until I say something about the Warren's Federation that troubles me, I will

—Courtesy photo by Moon during a tour in Asia or Latin America

'The entire world did everything it could to put an end to me, yet I did not die and I am firmly standing on top of the world'

—Photo by Moon during a tour in Asia or Latin America

that one of his clients paid \$12,260

the winter.

The woman, who asked not to be named, said that she feels exploited and wants her money back.

Cynthia Liley has her own reasons for being angry. In July, 2003, her daughter, Catherine Moore, then an 18-year-old sophomore at New York University, attended a weekend retreat organized by CAP. Recounted into the age mission, she spent much of the next five months raising money for Moon's cause, traveling the eastern seaboard in a crowded van and selling pictures at fairs and bazaars 14 hours a day. Liley, a music teacher, says she got her daughter back only after being a detective and convincing church officials to allow her to meet her daughter at a Unification Church office.

Last month, after hearing about Bush's speech to the WFP, Liley founded her own organization—Mothers Opposed to Moon (MOM)—"by putting himself in front of that organization, Bush is legitimizing a group that lives off the blood of our children," she says. "You can say in the same time that it has nothing to do with the Unification Church, but it has everything to do with it." Because of the negative word this association carries, however, she says that she supports the principle of freedom of worship. "Rev. Moon may do what he wants, but we are caught up in this through deceptive recruitment," Liley explained and turned away from her own "blood."

But like Bush, Schreyer is ensnared by suggestions that he is holding responsible in a dubious cause. "Told of the effusions levied by Liley and former church members like Michael, the machine gunned and paid his dues as fully as anyone else from those

of the church. "I have to turn back at the bottom of the hill and

events of this land to see what religious aspects lie behind them," he said. "And I do not want to make a value judgment about one or another of any of the religious denominations that exist in this world."

continue to encourage him," Bush declared. He also praised what he called the group's "great emphasis on family" and noted that the federation "assumes that it is independent of the Unification Church."

The former president, who commands an estimated \$70,000 per speech in the United States, refuses to say how much he has been paid for his 21 WWF appearances so far this year. But some of the former women who flew to Washington to speak to him say he paid them \$1,000 apiece. Tokyo lawyer Hiroko Yasutaga, who represents several disgruntled former members of the Unification Church, says an eight-day WWF trip in February cost \$10,000 to be a "girl" to the wiper. The woman, who asked not to be named, said that she feels exploited and wants her money back.

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BETH PETER MCGLYNN in Tokyo, ANNE WALLACE in London,
WILLIAM LOFTUS in Washington and LIZ WHITFIELD in Montreal

In 21:00 am at the University of Bridgeport in Connecticut, but at least 30 students are not in class. They have convened at a decaying campus chapel for a Unification Church service. A few students take turns uttering strophic prayers, then the rest join in a crescendo of sobbed and grunted utterances in Japanese and Korean. The sole non-Asian is Heiko Kunkel, 23, a child of one of the first mass marriages performed by Rev Sun Myung Moon. "All these lies and regrets, Father," Kunkel intones in her prayer. "I pray that America can come to realize there is a way out and that the True Parents [Moon and his wife] are showing us the way."

Welcome to Moonies U., an university is now known to many concerned citizens and alum of the once-thriving academic institutions on Long Island Sound. Since April 1989, the university's board of trustees has been controlled by the Professors World Peace Academy (PWPA), a group that derives its estimated 30 per cent of its funding from Moon's Unification Church. The PWPA stepped in as a white knight at a time when declining enrollment and a two-year faculty strike had left preparations to close the university. The PWPA,



Unification Church prayer service at Bridgeport University: 'All these lies and regrets'

'FATHER'S UNIVERSITY'

How the Moonies took over a U.S. college



Rev. Moon: 'The students that we招收 are still conscientious'

afforded \$68 million in forgivable loans in return for control of 60 per cent of the board and the right to appoint the president.

The man who was installed in that position, Richard Leobman, a 71-year-old theorist and former head of PWPA in the United States, insists that Bridgeport remains a nonsectarian institution. In an interview last week, he outlined ambitious plans for new lectures on world religion and apiculture. Faculty members have been invited to attend lectures on ethics, organised by a team of the college who is also a Unification Church member. And Bridgeport City Councilman William Finch, a vocal critic of the PWPA's involvement, charges that the investment is really a way for Moon to bring money into the United States, while giving access to a pool of academics who could add respectability to his movement.

A stroll around the campus reveals ramshackle and shabby buildings on what was once an attractive 85-acre beachfront property. During the 1970s, Bridgeport expanded to as many as 8,000 students and the university invested heavily in new buildings. This academic year, there are only 1,185 students, most from such countries as Japan, Korea, Bulgaria and the former Soviet Union.

While there is no overt proselytising on campus, it is hard to ignore the Unification Church's involvement. A 13-year master plan for the university shows designs for a 12-storey international conference centre and hotel. And according to Anthony Guerrra, a Unification Church member since 1971 who oversees the university's academic programs, Moon sees Bridgeport as the flagship of a planned network of half a dozen universities worldwide.

10 professors have also begun to accept PWPA-sponsored jackets to overseas conferences. Last

year, Moon van der Grinten, a professor of international politics who has been on the faculty for 15 years, travelled all expenses paid to Korea to speak on the future of the family. "I satisfied myself that they are not taking advantage of vulnerable young people," he says of the church.

However, several foreign students have gone public with complaints. In 1989, two students from Moscow, Spartak Sotnikov and Kamantsev Kapuchare, filed a lawsuit in California claiming that another Unification Church organization had taken them to a Masonic camp and promised one of them that if he was a good student he would be among the best to be accepted at "Father's university." The students settled out of court with the church in 1990. And a Korean student, Byung Ilk Kim, left the university claiming that he and his friends had been pressured by other students to attend church-sponsored functions.

At the same time, a local "ethics" coalition has raised \$87,000 to fund a case before the Connecticut Supreme Court claiming that the PWPA's control of the university board contravenes its charter as a non-sectarian institution. The case was brought by Ruth Cohen, a life trustee of the university who says the decision to accept PWPA control took place at meetings from which she had been excluded.

Finch says he is baffled by the way powerful interests in the United States have gravitated toward Rev Moon. Adds Ford Greene, the lawyer who represented the two Russian students: "Moon has a very porous gloss of legitimacy which comprises his plan to establish a theocracy to rule the world." Finch, however, argues that the professors who revision of the university are equally to blame. "The only people left are either total ignoramuses or people who feel that you have to do anything to keep the university open."

ANN WILMSEY in Bridgeport

The silent partner



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- Aurora -



THE MAKING OF A LEADER

A biography reveals a high-spirited—and rich—Jean Chrétien

Maintaining an unusually high approval rating with the public even two years after his election, Prime Minister Jean Chrétien now finds himself something of an enigma, largely because of his own silence on discussing his personal life. Now a book being released this month gives long-awaited lifting for some of the mystery behind the seemingly public persona. In *Chrétien Volume 1: The Will to Win*, former journalist Lawrence Mart驿e provides a portrait of an energetic youth, an ice tennis legend, lifelong hunting and natural talent for politics, and of the part his political career.

The 18th and second-oldest child of a working-class family, Chrétien made a name for himself early on as an outspoken Liberal in the overwhelmingly conservative Union Nationale climate of 1940s and '50s Quebec. Meanwhile, at the time in Roman Catholic seminary colleges where he was getting his education, he was a notorious troublemaker at one college. He had a passion collecting bats and his friends to come and go after hours or to practice flag flying from the priest's lounge. The following excerpt, however, illustrates another facet of young Chrétien: an exceptional degree of determination—or stubbornness. Mart驿e recounts how the 15-year-old future prime minister went so far as to undergo unnecessary surgery to stamp from a particularly catastrophic infection, or perhaps, as later took root from this hole.

After two years at Joliette, Jean began thinking of ways to get out. Even beyond all the hardships he was facing in the quarantine-like conditions, he couldn't really see the purpose of this classical form of education for him. He defined himself a future engineer or architect ("I was very good in science") and reasoned, therefore, that he should be at the Shawinigan Technical Institute. There, he could get a diploma and then move on to university. The added beauty of the technical school was that it was a regular day school in his home town. He could come and go and have a normal teenage life, while pursuing the career he preferred.

The regulations at Joliette decreed that if a student missed two months of school, for whatever reason, his year was forfeited. That got Chrétien thinking. If he could come up with a way to miss that number of days, he could perhaps convince his father to send him to the technical institute. He needed a plan, a plausible deception. Evading the great escape would be difficult. He would have to withstand the authorities at school, along with his uncompromising father, Wilfrid.

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Chrétien after his church confirmation; as a youngster in Shawinigan, he was a troublemaker; at 15, he foisted appendicitis, and even underwent surgery, to get out of a school

He knew a student who had missed a lot of school when he'd had his appendix removed. From him, the idea came: Chrétien would put his acting ability to a severe test. He would appendicitis.

He told the student's parents, the labored movements, the pained expressions, and decided to talk to him to find out more. What was the exact spot the pain was felt, was it supposed to be felt? What questions did the doctor ask? What was the appropriate language when the doctor touched the sensitive area? In effect, Chrétien took a crash course on the affliction. It had a major advantage over others he might have consulted: doctors more or less had to along with the sufferer's story. There was no test to determine exactly whether the patient had the disorder.

Thus, 1 of the plan—a manifestation of abdominal pain—was decided. Jean Chrétien huddled over in agony in the hallways of

One night last summer, we're camping, in Maine.

My husband's poking about in the woods when suddenly he runs back to the campsite screaming

HE'S ABOUT TO BE EATEN BY A GIGANTIC, SNORTING BEAR.

Turned out it was just a tiny raccoon,
but the whole thing got me thinking -
what would happen if one of us got hurt out here?



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Joliette. He behaved magnificently passed expression and sounds of anguish. Chastines and chauvinists alike looked on with varying degrees of concern, if not alarm.

He was taken to the infirmary, where the school's medical staff examined him and where, having been well tutored, he spontaneously followed the script. When the doctor reached the designated center spot, the one that was supposed to trigger a wrenching cry of despair, Jean Chastine was up to the task. The doctor concluded that, indeed, he appeared to have the symptoms of appendicitis.



Courtesy of the Chastine family

Chastine (center) listening to the rules of a seminary college in Trois-Rivières. He had a perforated appendix, and took part in a banned ecstasy

With sadness in his voice, he informed Jean that he would have to leave school and go home for rest and further examinations.

Chastine managed to restrain his joy. He had perfectly excused part 1 of the great appendicitis in June. Phase 2, the homecoming of the family, would be a bigger challenge. He had two brothers attending Joliette, but they weren't a problem. If asked, they and their brother was in terrible pain.

But Jean knew that his father, Wilfrid, and eldest brother, Maurice, a doctor in Shawinigan, would be suspicious. Both were aware of Jean's checkered past, his history of boarding schools and his capacity for deception. After a low level of home, his great nervousness, fearing the obvious would unravel.

Jean's mother, Marie Chastine, phoned Maurice and asked him to come. Jean, Maurice did a checkup and the patient recited just the way he had with the doctor of Joliette: "He was a good son," Maurice would recall.

Those concerns quelling, the Chastines summoned a specialist, Dr. Justin Trudel. He did numerous tests, taking Jean's X-rays and his white blood count. These turned up no further symptoms. Nor did Jean have rashes or a fever; other telltale signs. But those weren't present to every case, and Trudel found Chastine's other was commencing. The last thing he wanted to do was send the boy back to the school and have an emergency call—if a rupture could lead to death—without Jean near a hospital. The medical rule of the day, especially on the appendix, was "When in doubt, take it out." Trudel decided there was no use running a risk. Better to take Jean to the hospital and perform surgery.

Unbeknownst, no concern was around the Chastine household to record young Jean's reaction to this announcement. Of the various

student his 16-year-old mind had envisioned, surgery wasn't among them. Chastine had overplayed his hand. He should have called off as the anguish and told Maurice things were getting better.

Or he could have told Trudel and the family and the administrators of Joliette that it was all a cross fiction, that he had made it all up, that, in fact, he was as healthy as a peach. But Jean was too terrified to own up. He was so scared that he could hardly talk. He simply could not bring himself to end the charade. With Trudel and big brother Maurice of his side, he went to Shawinigan hospital for the surgery.

At the hospital, they cut him open, they prodded, they examined, they looked again. The conclusion of an appendicitis was not something that could be easily ascertained, even in the full glare of the operating chamber. But Trudel and Maurice were sure enough. There was nothing wrong—but even an inflammation Trudel could only wonder how the boy had been feeling such pain. A towering Maurice knew the answer to that, but he wasn't about to say anything under the circumstances.

Having cut into Jean, Trudel decided there was no use leaving the two-vital organs in there. And so, though it was in fair condition, they took it out. When Jean came in, he got the news. His body was now more one-half lighter. No perfect recovery. Caught in his own trap, banished in his own outgrowth pained, he went home to recuperate from one of the most gratifying pieces of surgery Shawinigan had ever seen.

Moreover, though never let on to their father, and Chastine never introduced to John,

He went on to marry Alain Chêne, the love of his life. He left his love in Shawinigan, then, in 1962, became the Liberal MP for the region, at the age of 29. Four years later he joined Lester Pearson's cabinet, becoming the youngest junior minister of the century.

As the Liberal politician Pearson held until 1968, Chastine held a succession of senior cabinet positions, notably under Pearson's successor, Pierre Trudeau. He stayed on after losing a leadership race to Jim Turner in 1984 and serving most of his colleagues dismissed by Brian Mulroney. Seven years later, that is in 1995, he departed out of politics, and Martin McGuinness gave a speech at a Sinn Féin rally in Belfast praising Chastine before his return to the political fold in 1999.

Waking from the sedation, Jean Chastine had been far from sly. He because everything that little boy was never supposed to be—a millenium and an eternal human race.

His father, Wilfrid, once told the story of the time he and three other working-class men appeared as the parents of honor at a barbershop held by the insurance company they worked for. They were being sieged out for their ergonomic service and so were seated on a small podium that stretched narrowly across the front of the hotel banquet hall. The podium had only enough space for the long table and the chairs. When Wilfrid Chastine and the others, not used to being up there, were introduced, they pushed their chairs back and promptly walked across the face behind them.

Through it looked like a scene straight out of a slapstick comedy.

Canada and the United Nations

LONG-DISTANCE RUNNERS IN A LONG-DISTANCE RACE

by Deborah Dowling



Turning 50 gradually is not easy for an

Institution born amid the ruins of a world war, awoken by the excesses of the starving, sick and dispossessed, and confronted by violence that has encompassed the threat of global nuclear war and televised genocides in city streets.

But the United Nations has endured all this and more in half a century since its creation in 1945. Against crippling odds, the UN has adapted and evolved as the world's premier forum for the delicate job of coordinating efforts to combat disease, poverty, suffering and environmental disaster—whether man-made or acts of nature.

The UN is also an innovative political meeting place where member governments can readily vent their spleens thus easily convene in consensus for allies to find a middle ground.

For translating a bit player, buffed by countries with more might and money, Canada has been the UN's long-distance runner and prime architect of compromise. This heritage dates back to 1945 when leading Canadians worked actively to convince the wavers of the Second World War to put their backsides aside and agree to support an institution devoted to world peace and better living standards for all. Many remarkable Canadians would follow in their footsteps.

October 24 is recognized around the world as United Nations Day because by this historic day in 1945, 51 governments had ratified the UN Charter. By 1998, 185 governments had pledged to do their best to live up to the UN's noble ideals.

It's not easy to picture the UN as some big bureaucracy that occupies another planet. But the fact is the UN is only the sum of its parts, and that includes a dozen of its parts, and that includes a dozen of its parts, and that includes a dozen of its parts.

The UN operates with no supreme boss (the Secretary-General reports to what is, essentially, a 15-member board of directors), no secret police (peacekeeping missions are openly debated and estates are tightly regulated), no heavy-handed tactics (military pounding at the door; UN assessments are paid voluntarily).

In these is the UN's strengths—and its weaknesses.

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CANADA AND THE UNITED NATIONS

How do we count the ways...

In purely financial terms, the annual running costs for the UN and its agencies, including peacekeeping and emergencies, total about \$6.5 billion U.S.

That's less than Americans spend each year on cut flowers and potted plants, according to Enikle Chidzero, a former senior advisor to the UN Secretary General. The bill amounts to about \$1.25 per living human being. Military spending by governments is still about \$300 per capita.

The UN and related agencies employ 20,000 people worldwide. That's less than the combined civil service of the province of Manitoba and Winnipeg, its capital.

Looked at another way, when single government can collect and distribute two million tons of food aid each year? Or look after the basic needs of 17 million refugees? Or regulate international standards for air safety, mail delivery and world trade?

That the UN can do all these things reflects the reality that it has been adjusting to new challenges since the day it was born. Heroes has always been on the agenda and Canada's leading reformer.

At this year's annual summit of the Group of Seven leading industrialized nations, Prime Minister Jean Chrétien called on the tradition. He led his G7 counterparts in outlining a series of concrete actions that could broaden and deepen the UN reform movement and called on developing members to play their UN role.

Todays news is that there is wide recognition within the UN that the decisions of the 1990s and beyond can only be met by reforming UN activities and rethinking the need for so many UN institutions. The decision to bring together the efforts of a number of agencies involved in the fight against AIDS is just one example. And one

Announcing Supplement

In which Canada tells the story

To many Canadians, the problems confronted by the UN are often vivid prime time television fare: stories from living rooms from far away places. But poverty, war, passport and disease and pollution respect no borders. The worldwide threat posed by the Ebola virus outbreak in Zaire this year and the 1986 nuclear disaster at Chernobyl are dramatic reminders.

Less spectacular, but equally important, is the impact the UN has on everyday Canadian life. Our returning coffee is brewed from imported coffee beans that must meet minimum food standards set by a UN commission. Taking the lead to the doctor usually involves vaccinations developed under UN health programs. Mailing a letter overseas is easy thanks to international agreements.

The genesis of these often-taken-for-granted routines springs from the preamble of the UN charter that pledges member countries to, among other sweeping aims, "promote social progress and better standards of life in larger freedom."

In practical terms, the boils down to a handful of critical functions including nation building and peacekeeping, data collection and standard-setting, consensus-building and advocacy and getting results from operations at the ground level.



The UN survives because member countries come to the table with the basic understanding that finding common ground in a world of diverse and, at times, angry societies, starts with setting common goals.

But the original blueprint was operationalist. These have emerged in displays of collective dining, occasional parades and some member countries' frequent championing of UN principles and financial contributions.

Certainly the UN's agreed response to the conflicts in Bosnia, Rwanda and Somalia has shown a confidence in its ability to perceive peace — a cornerstone of its founding. The end of the Cold War has shifted emphasis towards peacekeeping as well as peacekeeping and the members who form the UN Security Council have sought to demonstrate coherent leadership.

But is the UN really a worthy arbiter of bureaucratic invention? Is it a 50-year-old that's out of shape and has lost its way? Or does it have the experience and credibility to learn new tricks?

An Invitation to Participate in the 50th Anniversary of the United Nations

The Canadian UN/80 Committee, chaired by Douglas Roache, Q.C., invites all Canadians to participate in the Oct. 24 celebration of the UN's birthday. Community groups, municipalities and provincial governments will be organizing public events to recognize the achievements of the UN and Canada's contribution.

On October 24

"UN Day in the Schools" will take place in every school in Canada. Teacher's guides on the UN have been distributed and students are encouraged to develop special activities to learn about the work of the UN.

National Events
National events - activities taking place on Parliament Hill and across Canada include

ceremonies honouring Canadians who have contributed to the work of the UN through their work as peacekeepers, humanitarian relief workers, human rights advocates, health experts, educators, medical monitors etc.

A Celebration of Canadian Music
A musical CD set featuring 65 pieces by Canadian musicians

will be released. The 4-disc package will feature legends of the past 50 years as well as contemporary music - jazz, classical, world music, folk etc.

**For more information, call 1-800-889-4686 or write to:
United Nations Association in Canada
130 Storer St., Suite 800,
Ottawa, Ontario, K1P 8E2**

Making and keeping the peace

Peacekeeping was not envisioned in the UN Charter. But Canada has been a respected peacekeeper along the way, starting with Lester B. Pearson's innovative peacekeeping plan that would defuse tensions over the Suez Canal in 1956 to Canada's efforts to help make peace in Bosnia today.

Before 1988, the UN had undertaken only 10 peacekeeping missions; today about 65,000 peacekeepers are involved in 16 missions around the world.

Canada has participated in almost every UN mission – even though the risks confronting Canadian forces abroad are higher than ever.

"When we look ahead another 50 years and ask where we would want to be – and where we would want the UN to take us – I think we can conclude that we will want to build on the UN of 1988, to reshape and reform it, and to diminish it."

Michael Oliver, Chair, Canadian UN 50th Anniversary Reform Committee



Photo: UN Photo

Counting our blessings

While security issues have dominated the spotlight, the UN's efforts to provide the world with basic information have laid the ground work for what happens in other fields.

At the start, the UN undertook mapping inventories of world resources that were largely unknown – even at the national level. UN-organized population censuses revealed to the world for the first time how many people live on the planet (3.5 billion in 1953, about five billion today).

This data collection gave all countries an invaluable insight into the basic building blocks that would shape their future. It also bloomed into the development of international standards for health and safety, early warning systems of looming disaster and a yellow flag for problems lurking on the horizon.

For example, the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO) headquartered in Montreal oversees the safety of air travel by setting standards for such things as the height airplanes can fly and investigating air crashes.

Intelligence gathering by such agencies as the World Meteorological Organization (WMO) and the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) provide both an early alert and quick procedures for dealing with all kinds of threats ranging from changing



Photo: UN Photo

weather patterns to oil spills, chemical explosions and radiation leaks.

The results have been dramatic, especially in the health field. A worldwide immunization campaign organized by the UN's World Health Organization (WHO) – its first Director-General was a Canadian, Dr. Brock Chisholm – eliminated the global threat of smallpox by 1980. WHO and the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) went on to spearhead an immunization campaign against preventable childhood diseases including polio and tuberculosis.

In 1987, less than five per cent of children in developing countries were getting vaccinations. By 1991 the goal of 80 per cent was reached. Still more than three million children die each year from these age-old diseases. Experts estimate the war on smallpox alone saves the world more than \$1 billion annually in vaccine and surveillance costs.

Invaluable are the benefits from agreements that have been avoided through UN action. A prime example is the famine that never happened in 1992 when a severe drought threatened southern Africa after devastating other parts of the continent. An exceptional collaboration between local governments and the international community averted certain starvation for thousands.



Photo: UN Photo

Building a future

But counting heads and searching for cures is barely half the story. The UN has shown leadership by taking an advocacy role in such issues as human rights and population control.

The UN decided early on that International standards for human rights should be defined and observed. A Canadian, John Humphrey, wrote the final draft at the Universal Declaration of Human Rights that was adopted by the UN in 1948. This remarkable document enunciates such basic human rights as the freedom from slavery and religious persecution. It has been enhanced over the years to cover other political, economic and cultural rights. Many Canadians have contributed to the process by helping lead the struggle against apartheid in South Africa and overseeing elections in war-torn countries.

The UN has sponsored a series of international conferences in recent years on such issues as the environment, population and development, and women. The positive results of these conferences go beyond



consensus building – in and of itself no small accomplishment – and extend the initial spin of media attention. Thus the Rio and the convention that was built on issues as diverse as the need to protect biological diversity and reduce greenhouse gas emissions.

The 1990 World Summit for Children, co-chaired by Canada, is a case in point. From agreement on goals to protect the health and development of the world's children, the UN has tackled the task of translating words into deeds by writing measurable goals, securing political support, mobilizing UN resources and expertise and by closely monitoring progress. Recent UNICEF statistics in its State of the World's Children 1994 report that the majority of goals set for 1995 relating to immunization, the reduction of mortality rates and education have been reached.

Helping the afflicted

Still, the scope of human tragedy seems to hold no bounds and the victims inevitably end up on the UN's docket. Prominent is the plight of about 17 million refugees worldwide, mostly women and children who are being cared for by many UN-related organizations including the Office of the UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR).

Canada's record on the humanitarian treatment of refugees has two rivals. In 1885 Canada became the first country ever to receive the UNHCR's Hansen Medal that honors special efforts to help the world's refugees.

Often overlooked is the ongoing work of UN agencies that help developing countries rehabilitate their economies and build for the future.

For countries coming out of crisis situations – consider Cambodia after the killing fields of Hell after the return of President Anouar el-Sadat after the United Nations Development Program (UNDP) operates with the neutrality that is required to help fledgling governments and their citizens get back on track.

The United Nations Development Fund for Women helps women find their rightful place in the development process. And the World Food Program (WFP) supplies food for work so that people can build their own roads and irrigation systems while acquiring skills.

Through the Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA), Canada works longer-term in the field, contributes to their own budgets and helps develop the policies that guide their activities through membership on their executive boards.



Photo: UN Photo

The next 50 years

It's only human nature to point to what is wrong with the UN and to forget the many ways we all have benefited in the last 50 years from its accomplishments. But will that continue to be a needed instruction in the future? What kind of world will the UN be operating in over the next five decades? With the world population growing by more than 80 million annually, there will be increasing tensions both between people and between people and finite resources – water, air and land.

New information technologies will give populations currently on the sidelines an opportunity to participate in development.

And, as the evidence clearly suggests, governments will increasingly need to listen to what business – and civil society have to say.

The need for an international "safety zone" for countries to air tensions, work out

discrepancies and find common ground is clear. The 50th anniversary of the UN is a unique opportunity to highlight the many successes of the UN and to encourage the world to move forward. The UN has done a lot for the world. Let's hope it can do even more.

André Dorval, Foreign Affairs Minister – September 1995, address to the UN General Assembly



plans for sharing the world's shrinking natural resources and new technologies will not go away. All indications are that Canada will remain committed to the UN and will continue to earn its reputation as a long-distance runner in this long-distance race.

Canadians who have made a difference

Yvon Beaune

For nine years Beaune served on the United Nations Human Rights Committee. But his passion for human rights was born long before he was named Canada's representative on the commission in 1976. In 1968 as a new recruit to the UN, he briefly directed the only work where he personally could make a difference: it was in the field of human rights, especially for victims of injustice. Beaune went on to persuade UN members to support the principle of freedom of religion and the publicly embarrassed countries whose authorities had made people "disappear."



Jules Deschênes

A respected jurist with the common touch, Mr. Justice Jules Deschênes became a major figure in Canada in the mid 1980s when he headed an inquiry into whether suspected Nazi war criminals should be brought to justice in Canada. The reputation he made then is now being put to use by the UN. The Quebec judge is an ardent advocate of human rights, especially for victims of injustice. Beaune went on to persuade UN members to support the principle of freedom of religion and the publicly embarrassed countries whose authorities had made people "disappear."



of the UN General Assembly, worked hard to bring an early end to the Korean War. In 1995 he devised a plan to defuse a crisis in the Gaza-Cisjordan zone through the creation of the UN's first peacekeeping force. For this, he became in 1997 the only individual Canadian ever to win the Nobel Peace Prize.

Adelaide Seltzer

No Canadian has matched Adelaide Seltzer's record for long service and commitment to the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF). The Toronto native first became involved in Canada's representation to the UNICEF board in 1965 when it was operating as a temporary organization to help children affected by the Second World War. Just 18 days quickly constituted UNICEF was an organization widely revered throughout the developing world and therefore worthy of long-term commitment. Director general positions occupied senior UNICEF positions until she retired in 1987.



Margaret Catley-Cairns

A skilled administrator and expert on international aid, Catley-Cairns was deeply involved. Director of the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) from 1981 to 1983. She oversaw a re-organization of UNICEF's 3,000-person staff at the same time the agency was shifting its priorities from Asia to Africa and developing new strategies to advocate the improvement of children's health. Catley-Cairns is now president of the Population Council based in New York.



Romeo Dallaire
Maurice Strong
John Humphrey

In 1962, John Humphrey was a law professor at McGill University when he was asked to set up the Human Rights Division for the newly-created United Nations. He remained active for 20 years and won many remarkable achievements, including the first draft of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights that was adopted by the UN in 1948.

Lester B. Pearson
During the 1993 campaign, after four years away from the political arena, from 1986 to 1990, Chrétien became a millionaire

Romeo Dallaire

When Major General Romeo Dallaire was asked to command the UN peacekeeping force in Rwanda in 1993, he didn't expect an easy task. But neither did this low-key soldier from Quebec expect his life caught in the middle of total mayhem. Most UN soldiers were withdrawn, but Dallaire and some peacekeepers under his command remained to negotiate a peaceful solution to the war and create safe zones for people seeking refuge. Dallaire was awarded Canada's Meritorious Service Cross for his leadership and bravery. He is now Commander of Land Forces Quebec now.

Lester B. Pearson

Living before Lester Pearson became Canada's fourth prime minister, he was well on his way towards establishing a legacy as the father of peacekeeping. In the UN's early years, he helped negotiate a truce in Palestine and as president



Wells Chrétien found a moral to the story: "Now we assume *pas assez pour les bâtonniers*," he said. "We aren't made for the high places."

The lesson was hardly applicable to son Jean. Fresh out of college, he was right into money. In short order, he was bringing in \$500,000 a year while working at a pace that left his political life de-rated. He held two official positions, one at the law firm Lang MacEachern, the other at a big brokerage house, Gordon Capital, where he was a special adviser. In addition, he collected tidy sums from investments, from sitting on corporate boards, from giving speeches and from royalties on his book. These many incomes supplemented an already considerable personal pension of \$55,000 to \$60,000.

Having had a golden start, almost all of his life, he had, in a wonderful irony, built his wealth late on in the real world. Now, he had his answer. Comparing himself with other politicians, he announced happily: "I think I'm beating them all, including Trudeau." He classified the Tories, then being furthered by one finance-related scandal after another. "These guys thought politics was a way to get rich. I never saw many get rich in my 25 years." It wasn't in the halls of power that the money was made. It was in the walk of it. Much of his income simply came from spinning knowledge off the top of his head. "Judgment and experience," he said, when asked what counts he had to fall to claim. "I have seen so much in government. Trudeau got me involved in so many areas, that I know what is necessary for these to do."

With that sense and treasure of his political career out of the way, his life grew calmer. His angel his wife, in Ottawa, opened a bed-and-breakfast called Michel with former aides Eddie Gaudreault and Roger Tessier. He commuted to Gordon Capital in Montreal a couple of days a week and on weekends of ten drove up to the cottage he bought on Lac des Pluies. He occasionally contacted former political colleagues but spent more time with his business friends and family. Always comfortable without company, he sometimes attended a movie by himself or ate alone at the restaurant at the foot of his Ottawa office tower.

He sharpened his golf game and took steps to make sure he never lacked for a tee-off time. As a young man in Shawinigan, he had chafed at the discrimination exercised by the small local Anglo clubs mainly controlling the Grand-Mère Country Club, which denied access to many francophones like himself. Now, with his newfound wealth, he settled that old score. He bought the golf course. He and

two associates paid \$1.25 million to buy it from Consolidated Bathurst, which also owned the Belgo paper mill where he and his father had labored. When he was working summers on the hot floors, Jean Chrétien was not always happy answering to his Anglo bosses. But now, he could wear that hat proudly, as well as look a seat on Consolidated's board of directors.

More good news arrived. One day while playing a round on his golf course, he got word that Victory Resources, a mining company which he had many shares, had made a major gold strike in California. Chrétien was so delighted he bought a private jet to California after the round. As a director of the Vancouver-based Victory, which was owned by his good friend Ross Pritchard, Chrétien had an option on 50,000 shares. He sat on the board, too, as well as those of the Tropicana-Dominion Bank, the British Warehouse Corp. and others. He no longer drove cheap cars but instead had a luxury model. Such, the 8000-he-bought around, golfing, skiing and socializing, with men worth millions—Paul Desmarais, the Braemar-Piquard and many others. His position at Gordon Capital, where he handled major acquisitions for giants like the Power Corp., lengthened his list of chief executive contacts.

With it all, the boardroom positions, the wealth, the upper-crust friends, Chrétien could hardly be considered an anti-establishment man. By 1989, the little guy from Shawinigan had gone from blue collar to blue chipper, and friends worried that he would lose his sensitivity for society's less privileged. His wealth and comforts seemed to confirm what his detractors had suspected all along: that, as the columnist Lynne Gagnon put it, the little guy really was a little bit arrogant. "He's not a very nice guy," she said, describing how the Power Corp. treated him. "It's such a company ... just finds about his wealth and lifestyle."

Others recognized that the little guy meant excluding one self from riches, millionaire friends and special status. Chrétien ate it differently. He could spend a weekend at Paul Desmarais's fishing lodge in La Malbaie, then go home to Shawinigan and shave his-other side.

One day, while visiting his old factory at the Belgo Mill, he found some workers who were just ending their shift and heading to the showers. Chrétien's politicking didn't end with the handshakes and small talk. He stripped off his cabinet minister's suit and went into the showers with them. □

In private life, he earned \$500,000 a year



During the 1993 campaign, after four years away from the political arena, from 1986 to 1990, Chrétien became a millionaire

CALLING ALL HONORABLE CANADIANS



Maclean's 18th annual Honor Roll of 12 Canadians will appear in the December 18 issue, on sale December 11. Readers are invited to submit nominations with testimonials of 50 words or less. To be honored, candidates must be Canadian citizens whose contribution to the life of the nation in 1995 is worthy of special recognition.

A panel of editors seeks candidates from a wide variety of fields, famous or not, with only one exception: those engaged professionally in politics.

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Maclean's
What Matters to Canadians

DATELINE: PUGWASH, N.S.

Toasting the prize

The Nobel honors the legacy of a seaside village

Vernon Godfree had just cleared the morning dishes at his Pagewash, N.S., home when the amateurish wail from the British, over the telephone, was surprising news that the 1995 Nobel Peace Prize had been awarded to an author-moscowite spanning the tiny Nova Scotia village where she lives. "I can just see people all over the world scrapping for their phones to see where Pagewash is," the older woman laughed. Well, not everyone. At almost that very instant, Gary Mandel, vice-chairman of the Pagewash Village Committee, set in his kitchen, grinning over a call from a Norwegian reporter who wanted his reaction to the honor, and then sharply asked: "What state is Pagewash in, anyway?"

Just for the record, the village of 800 sits on the pristine waters of the Northumberland Strait, 200 km northeast of Halifax. And last week, the Nobel committee bestowed the peace prize—and a \$1 million award—jointly on 88-year-old British nuclear physicist Joseph Rotblat and the organization of which he is chairman, the Pugwash Conferences on Science and World Affairs. The conference called its recipients "for their work to diminish the part played by nuclear arms in international politics." And Pagewash, the lone newest peace prize winner to date, has the added distinction of already paying its dues to the organization, its native Nova Scotia, through the remittance to the scientific think-tank.

The conferees, after all, were the custodians of Pagewash's most famous native son: Cyrus Eaton, who left the United States to become a millionaire at age 27, went broke during the Great Depression, then built another fortune before dying in 1959 at one of the world's most powerful industrialists and most devout buranians. English Guy Goss, a Pagewash physician who grew up next door to the eccentric tycoon when Eaton spent part of each summer "to used to say there were only two things to do here—swim and think."

That, perhaps, is why in 1956 Eaton opened the doors of his summer home in response to a manifesto from Bertrand Russell and Albert Einstein calling for a thinkers conference on science and world peace. Among other founders of the conferees was Witold Gombrowicz, a Polish-born physicist who quit the Manhattan Project—the U.S. nucleararsenal development program that built the bombs—over ethical concerns.

From that beginning sprang a series of annual meetings bringing together eminent thinkers to search for an end to global tension—heady stuff for a sleepy coastal town



Rubbles' wine 1948, a vocal opponent of the nuclear weapons race

with a such man as an ex-mine employee. The conferences are now held around the world, but Pagewash still periodically hosts the gatherings. Terry Smith, 51, now a social studies teacher at Pagewash District High School, has spent 30 years driving everyone from renowned scientist Linus Pauling to Rev. Theodore Hesburgh, president of Indiana's University of Notre Dame, from the Halifax airport to Eaton's estate. And Goss, 66, still has an autograph from Van Gogh, the first Russian communist, who paraded through the streets of Pagewash soon after his historic flight.

Goss remembers the American tourists who came to see the home of Eaton—desecrated in the United States as a "commie lover." Eaton was investigated by the U.S. Senate for nine years in the 1950s because he was an ardent Leninist with leaders in the Soviet Union. He even received the Lenin Peace Prize, the Soviet Union's equivalent of its kind, in 1965. "It was a bit of an awkward moment in my life," says Goss. "But the Nobel, Goss says, would have been Eaton's crowning achievement. Standing on the lawn in front of his sprawling white house, where a monument that changed the world was launched, Goss adds, "He'd have loved that." Instead, Pugwash will just have to celebrate for him.

JOHN DE MONT on Pagewash



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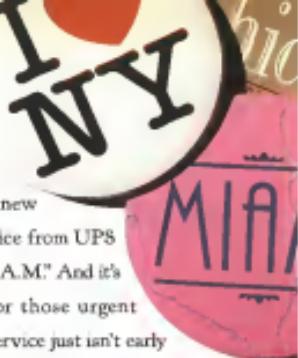
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TOUGH WAY TO MAKE A NAME

To play an abused hooker in the newly released *String Dog*, Montreal-born actress Brigitte Boisjoly turned down a romantic role in Don Juan deMarco opposite Mexican actress Yolanda Díaz. In terms of notoriety, at least, the decision appears to have paid off. In *String Dog*, Boisjoly, who co-stars with Ralph Fiennes and Judi Dench, Boisjoly has the most controversial scene in a controversial film. Her character, she says, is raped and impregnated by a cocaine-addicted dentist that makes her feel like his next meal item, as well as her own honor. "The rape scene took six days to shoot, and it was an absolutely hellish experience," recalls Boisjoly, 26. She comes close to breaking out into tears. Having started, she says, because director Kathryn Bigelow "wanted to show her fury easily," I thought the scene was so horrifying it didn't need it, says Boisjoly, who refused to show only her breasts. It is not the first time Boisjoly has taken on a difficult role. In 1993, she played an actress who suffers at the hands of a psychiatrist in Canadian director David Wileman's *I Love You If You're Uniform*. Now she says emphatically, "I want to do a happy movie."

Boisjoly, "an absolutely hellish experience"



PEOPLE

A CAUSE FOR COCKBURN

Singer-songwriter Bruce Cockburn is as well-known for his political causes as he is for his artistic musical talents. His current campaign aims to draw attention to the international arms trade and deployment of land mines. There are now about 100 million of the long-lived explosives buried in current and former war zones worldwide, says the International Committee of the Red Cross. They kill or maim as many as 25,000 people a year. "Most of them are of land mines are something that mainly affects soldiers and that's obviously not the case," says Cockburn, 50, who last month visited Mozambique, a country dotted with the remains after decades of war. Upon his return, he and Mozambique singer-songwriter Chaka Demus, 37, issued Canada, calling on Ottawa to support an international ban on manufacturing or selling land mines. Canada has not made mines since 1992. But Cockburn wants legislation to enforce the current moratorium. "There's nothing on the books that says we can't ban the trade of any item," notes the activist.

Mondhouse (left), Cockburn (center)

HOOKED ON THE CLASSICS

Contrary to popular belief, little children can learn to love such Classical composers as Bach and Beethoven. With that firmly held conviction, Toronto-based Susan Harmswood, a former concert pianist and the mother of two teenage girls, has created a small musical empire. In August, 1995, Harmswood used it to sell her first CD to produce a tape, *Mr. Bach Comes to Call*, which combined classical music with storytelling. She has since recorded 12 tapes, each with a different Classical Kid.

Harmswood gathers everything from recordings and videos to books and live performances. The latest release is *Bachiana Lava Stories*, a CD-tape, an interactive version of a 1993 Emmy Award-winning television program. Although



Harmswood: storytelling and live travelling

the technology has evolved, Harmswood says the philosophy behind Classical Kids remains a constant. "We combine what children love about good storytelling and a little time travel while keeping the focus on the music."



TAKING HIS CUE ON TV

Former world billiards champion Cliff Thorburn still shoots a mean game of pool. Although at 47, he's now competing in fewer than half the tournaments he entered when he was at the top of his game in 1980—when he was the first non-Brit ever to win the world title—he is still ranked 40th in an international field of 500 professional players. And now Thorburn, who has won the Canadian title 13 times, is lending his expertise to the game's new cash crop as it moves from seedy pool halls to cue clubs across Canada. He is the star of *Pool Rules*, hosted on Pool, a six-part weekly TV series that pre-



mailed last week on TSN. Thorburn, now based in Mississauga, Ont., where he lives with his wife and two sons, offers tips on simple pool etiquette and how to make break shots, as well as explaining the rules of six different billiard games. But he says his introduction to billiards was far from easy. "We were shooting in Vancouver last July while it was 90° outside, with no air conditioning inside," he recalls. "It wasn't my cup of tea." Still, a chirpy Thorburn knows how to perform on cue.

Thorburn: explaining proper pool etiquette

Edited by Barbara McNeice

Riding a tidal wave of change

A festival of current Japanese culture reveals a complex society

The room is tiny enough to give North Americans instant claustrophobia, but it's more than that again, and no low-ceilinged that anyone over six feet would have to stoop. Yet this is bedroom, living room and kitchen to 27-year-old Yuka Yoshimura, a Japanese fashion designer by trade. Copied exactly from her Tokyo bachelor apartment, the reconstructed dwelling is one of the most popular exhibits at Today's Japan, a \$6-million festival currently running at Toronto's Harbourfront Centre. Titled "With Yoshimura's own bedding, including her bed and futon head, phone door extension and a TV remote to a Tokyo channel, the space is typical now for many poor young people in urban Japan. The only old fashioned aspect is a small stack of dark CDs. Perhaps it's finally here, it's said, that the increasingly anxious connection of the Japanese to their culture's past.

Yoshimura's apartment makes a fitting symbol for Today's Japan, which reveals a country struggling to cope with the hyphenation of its economic success: dense over-



Dresser; jewelry on display (left) establishing connections to Japan's cultural legacy

all variety, the frayed maintains a remarkable consistency of theme: the attempt of Japanese artists to tame the turbulent energy of contemporary life with a combination of originality and measured connections to Japan's cultural legacy. That is perfectly evident in the Design Sampling show, which features dozens of street consumer goods—including kimonos, calculators, table lamps,

lipstick dispensers and even a motorcycle engine! Beer aside by side, many of those objects suggest an astonishing analytic ability—a certain dedication to a compact simplicity and elegance.

Across the way is the artful Japanese cultural critic Hiroshi Kashiyagi, the Harpoontooth display reflects a growing anxiety in Japan about its relationship to the outside world. In his introduction, he points out that during the inflationary "bubble economy" of the 1980s, myriad new consumer goods were produced. Copying international styles, designers pursued novelty for its own sake, according to what Kashiyagi calls "the undisciplined lifestyle spawned by a society of excessive and obsessive consumption."

But with the sobering collapse of the boom in the early 1990s, Japanese designers have begun to reevaluate the public's taste. Among the same catalog, designer Shigeru Ueda da suggests that many artists are now seeking a more seriously traditional and questioningly Japanese sense of style.



Meanwhile, one of Japan's most adventurous theatre troupes, Dansh Type, has fashioned its own approach to the problems of urban regeneration and seafloor materialism. Its mostly strident play *PIT* (after the designation for acidity and alkalinity in chemistry) is performed in a highly unusual space: a deep pit resembling a drained swimming pool with the audience looking down above. The actors portray various bureaucrats who must constantly dodge an illuminated bar that moves back and forth across the pit, as if they were trapped in a gigantic Xerox machine.

The show can only make us pause and wonder: life turns everyone into barrel-chested characters sometimes. Lacking dialogue and a plot, however, it quickly grows tedious as well. A deeper analysis of contemporary existence—and a more satisfying esthetic

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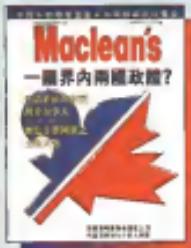
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THE ARTS

experience—it's provided by Japan's most famous theatre director, Tadao Saneaki in *Shogun*, an adaptation of English classic Greek tragedy *The Bacchae*, which opened Today's Japan in September. His actors move in a slow, powerfully sensuous way that emphasizes their legs and feet. Their voices, as well, have been trained to a highdegree of resonance. All this makes for an extraordinarily expressive performance, and reflects Saneaki's belief that "modern people must learn to regain contact with their animal nature." By becoming yourself in the lower half of your body and therefore in the earth is not to return to a primitive state," he says. "But rather, it returns you to a condition of wholeness and balance. You revive the animal energy within you, which gives you the richness of experience and creativity we moderns increasingly lack."

Saneaki's plays draw on the ancient traditions of Noh and Kabuki theatre. Indeed, most of the performances and exhibits in Today's Japan take their energy from a similar relationship though often one of tension and opposition, between past and present. That is certainly true of the displays of contemporary fashion—large, often abstract sequinings of our own materials, from rose petals to white net, that echo and extend the Japanese art of flower arrangement.

Another form of visual art—at once less decorative and more intellectual—appears in installations by nine Japanese artists. A certain black humor flows from Yoji Shinkawa's video of two men struggling to put on a garment made of two sets stitched together in a way that makes them unanswerable. The piece suggests the destructive effect of fashion on human dignity and individuality and, like most of the surrounding exhibits, has an international flavor. But the most powerful installation is deeply Japanese. Yoshiko Shioda's *Look at me!* (at you) examines the role of the



Scene from The Great Doctor: Yashiohara (an emi mouse)

modern people must learn to regain contact with their animal nature. "By becoming yourself in the lower half of your body and therefore in the earth is not to return to a primitive state," he says. "But rather, it returns you to a condition of wholeness and balance. You revive the animal energy within you, which gives you the richness of experience and creativity we moderns increasingly lack."

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Scene from Erikojima's video, paper holder (shōshū) designs of compact elegance



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Beckman (left), Travolta finally getting Leonard right on-screen

FILMS

Pulp afflictions

Hollywood scripts offer the good, the bad, the ugly

GET SHORTY

Directed by Barry Sonnenfeld

Eduardo Leonard, who is arguably America's best crime novelist, writes books that read like movies—seen, snarly plotted comedies about low-life gangsters, with dialogue to die for. His novels are riddled with movie references, with characters who cannot help referring themselves on-screen. But Leonard's romance with Hollywood has been largely unrequited. After years of film career cut short by the studio system, he's finally found a home at the screen's trendier end: his style has been adopted by John Travolta in *Pulp Fiction*, who plays Leonard's twin, Travolta is back in *Get Shorty*—the first screen version of a Leonard novel that finally gets it right. More or less.

The story plays as a delicious satire of the movie business. Travolta portrays Cliff Polkman, a Miami loan shark who travels to Los Angeles to collect a gambling debt from B-movie producer Harry Zoran (a dumb guy played with great relish by Gene Hackman). Soon, Cliff is strong-armin' his way into the business, placing his own bid for a movie. Danny DeVito, who originally planned to play Cliff, is much better cast as the conceited supervisor who believes his new boss brings sex appeal to the role of a small actress surrounded by bunnies. And Dennis Farina plays the butler, a bone-headed crime boss who is comically foiled by his personal chef.

Although Leonard did not write the script,

it sticks closely to his 1990 novel, which was inspired by his own experience with the hazy world of Hollywood screenwriting. The movie reproduces minor details of the book's dialogue intact. But director Barry Sonnenfeld (*The Addams Family*) leans towards a cartoonish style that looks Leonard's imitation and Travolta's almost too seriously cast as the loan shark—less Leonard than his character in *Pulp Fiction*, who walked that weirdly familiar fine line between the two. Still, even though Get Shorty falls short of the real thing, it's a bouncy enter-

taining farce.

THE SCARLET LETTER

Directed by Roland Joffé

The opening plays say it's a "re-telling" adapted from Nathaniel Hawthorne's 1850 classic. No kidding. The movie does retain the premise of the story, which pits a strong-willed heroine (Helen Hunt) against her husband (Anthony Hopkins) Doctor William Franklin (*The French Connection*) shows off his voracity, notably with an erosion car chase. But the script takes too many jagged detours.

Hawthorne is so basic during the audience that his characters are left undeveloped. And with Joffé's too-buxom of regalia—frothy pornographic videos, to Chinese elegancies—he is scrapping the bottom of a severely puffed imagination.

BRIAN D. JOHNSON

makers have given *The Scarlet Letter* a horrid Hollywood make-over.

They have pumped up the love story, taking up scores of the seduction leading up to Hester's exit. She first glimpses Dimmesdale strip-teasing in a Native American (actress Jennifer Douglas Day Stewart's other big credits in *The Blue Angel*). In the movie, Dimmesdale becomes a perfectly correct hero, translating the Native Americans in his spruce skin. And Hester's Indian husband, Roger (Robert Duvall), is transformed into a modeling, sexual psychopath who chases her cheer and countenance in a climate warmer. The film makers have also thrown in a Pocahontas, a black slave girl, a lot of native savagery—and a happy ending in which Indian matrons use the drug.

Shooting in New Mexico and on Vancouver Island, director Roland Joffé (*The Killing Fields*) has bland the whole silly business with slow, sweeping majesty. Whenever the camera settles on Oldman, who is terrible, the lesion that afflicts the rest of the movie becomes obvious. Maire, meanwhile, seems amazingly contemporary. Despite her fond and possessive, however, Hollywood's take on Hester is more old-fashioned than Hawthorne's. The book's heroine carved out a real independence, losing her skills in a senselessness in the movie, she is just another livestock female—presuming her passion with a scatter-legs look.

JADE

Directed by William Friedkin

No one is just killed any more. Jade begins with the murder of a San Francisco tycoon who is found strangled naked in a will after being hacked to death with an antique hatchet. Lovely! The local coroner by Lawrence Joe Eisenberg (Bruce Campbell, *She-Creature*) finds a grisly bag of shock tactics in the grotto of a whorehouse.



Hunt: sally business

At the center of the enterprise is a love triangle involving the crime's investigator (David Caruso), a psychologist (who moonlights as a sexual therapist) Linda Fiorentino and her philandering lawyer husband (Chris Sarandon). Director William Friedkin (*The French Connection*) shows off his voracity, notably with an erosion car chase. But the script takes too many jagged detours.

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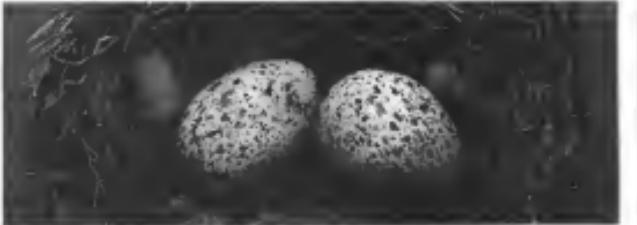
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BOOKS

Dispatch from hell

A depressive writes eloquently of his pain

IN THE JAWS OF THE BLACK DOG

By John Bentley Mays
Dutton, 224 pages, \$28.95

Depression, its sufferers say, is an overwhelming feeling of the soul, where nothing is enjoyed and everything is execrable. An experience of such anguish seems vastly preferable, John Bentley Mays, the art and culture critic for *The Globe and Mail*, has been battling depression for most of his 54 years. In 1993, he wrote candidly of his experiences in a magazine article, eliciting such a flood of responses that it prompted him to expand his observations into a book. *In the Jaws of the Black Dog* is not an objective study, but rather Bentley Mays's attempt to convey the texture and progress of a condition that is often inexpressible to others. As he writes, his aim is "to make visible the invisible and determine ways to cause it to cast a shadow." In the jaws of the Black Dog, Mays can do that—through an emotionally complex one, which oscillates between grandiosity, sadness,anic courage and the joyful expressionism of a brilliant mind lone created one of the most telling and forceful documents to emerge from depression's dark country.

It is now widely accepted that some people are genetically and chemically predisposed to depression. But often it takes traumatic events to activate the malady. Bentley Mays traces his first onslaught of depression to the sudden death of his father, a Louisiana plantation owner, when he was 15. Five years later, his mother died, dying in a streak of consciousness, the walking dead left too shocked to feel any sorrow. In grief and isolation, the hallmarks of depression were already becoming his habitual home.

The author's chronicle of the following decades is remarkable for its candor. He makes himself an kind of walking couple whom mad strength to distance itself from—until, paradoxically, return into control of his body. "I hated my worthless body I was born with," he confesses. He writes of an incapacity to feel the chancery of love or friendship, of searching seashore and

self-harm. Outwardly, meanwhile, he was experiencing success. After high school (where he was named valedictorian, Most Likely to Succeed), he went on to university and an academic career in early-English studies. He also joined the Anglican Church,

self-harmed. Outwardly, meanwhile, he was experiencing success. After high school (where he was named valedictorian, Most Likely to Succeed), he went on to university and an academic career in early-English studies. He also joined the Anglican Church,

with Rosen because, as he writes, no drug can change our bodies. I shall almost certainly be in psychotherapy for the rest of my life.

At best, Bentley Mays has found a way to co-exist with his disorder. He has managed to pursue a successful journalistic career and to preserve his troubled 24-year marriage to writer and *Globe and Mail* columnist Margaret Cannon, the mother of their daughter, Erin, and a woman remarkable for her tolerance of her husband's infidelities. Meanwhile, his continuing struggle with the black dog has made Bentley Mays a curmudgeon who is the subject of those who perceive outside causes. He wouldn't mind the relentless ribbing of Dr. Peter Kramer, whose 1993 book *Listening to Voices* criticizes deeper, more controlled loves for most depressives. And Bentley Mays is equally hard on those authorial singles out Robert Hughes, author of *Catharsis of Complaint* (1989)—who suggest that depression is a sign of moral decay.

There is much that is convincing here, but in the throes of his affliction, Bentley Mays generalizes too much from his own experience. He ignores the fact that depression very widely in duration, depth and type. Also, his analysis plays the expression, perhaps unintentionally, but his over-emphasis of therapies is the only useful one (there are others, including the use of massage and manipulation) to relieve chronic—and unpredictable—in depression. Even the setting of his book has some relevance to his name: *South Africa*. Bentley Mays admits he secretly felt closer to the eye-blondest periods who saw the country, their dictatorial over the Black masses seemed to better reflect his desire to control his own affliction feelings and bodily urges.

A nervous breakdown after his return from South Africa later that year finally forced Bentley Mays to seek professional



Bentley Mays: a telling and forceful document

JOHN DENROSE

MAGAZINE OCTOBER 22, 1993

A long, loving passage to India

A FINE BALANCE

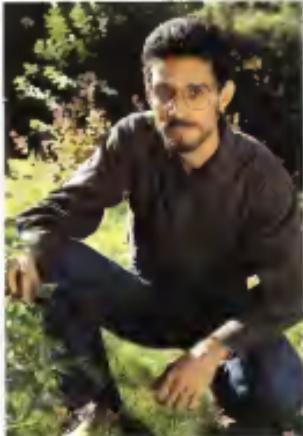
By Richard Mistry
(McClintock & Stewart, 248 pages, \$38)

For generations, fictional representations of India in the West were mostly filtered through Western eyes. Now, with such writers as Salman Rushdie, Vikram Seth and Rohinton Mistry, another, richly textured view of India is emerging. Mistry, an expatriate who has lived in Canada since 1975, won three major literary prizes for his first novel, *Sent a Long Journey* (1991) captured the Governor General's Award, the Commonwealth Writers Prize and the Scotiabank/Globe & Mail Canada First Novel Award. That success helped to ensure great expectations for his second novel. Mistry, who lives in the Toronto area, observes on that premise with his sweeping 768-page new book, *A Fine Balance*.

Set in an unnamed city—possibly Bombay, possibly Calcutta—in 1975, the year India Gandhi declared a state of emergency and suspended basic democratic rights, *A Fine Balance* tells the tale of four innocents snared in the grinding gears of history. And the patricianal history of India, like Mistry's story, is at once brutally simple and delicately complex, believable and inexplicably perverse and bizarre.

The novel revolves around the small apartment of Dina Daru, a down-to-earth widow living alone in the city, stitching scraps of cloth into a quilt at night and trying to keep her dignity and independence during the day. Brute and desperate, she decides to move in with a brother and run a tailoring business on the side. Her brother is the bumbling Marach Kothale, a relatives' godsend who has fled from a trifling town in the center of the Maharashtra And to help her with her fledgling business, she takes on two wretchedly unlucky Uncharables as tailors, Balvair Dara and his nephew, Gopalrao.

Dina and Marach—both, like Mistry, members of the Parsi faith and ostensibly outside the Hindu caste system—are confronted by their own prejudices and the capriciousness of a lawless society. But it is the status of the Untouchables, Balvair and Gopalrao, that provide the moral perspective of *A Fine Balance*. Their voyage from a tiny village to a small town to the big city is one in which the real price of abstract social policies is paid. For these two, whose reasocial—or beautification—means that their skin should, if ever only slightly, be raised, is paid. Political milies mean being strengthened onto a bus



Mistry, the expatriate of a lawless society

and driven into the countryside to witness pogroms, overwhelming themselves. And population control means the threat of forced sterilization.

For India, the world is no better, and only occasionally worse, than he expects. Young Gopalrao, though, is at first outraged by the treatment meted out to Uncharables. It is a trait, inherited from his father, Dada, an abolitionist and enlightened humanist. Like Rosa Parks refusing to sit in the back of the bus in the American South at the 1950s, Dada demands that he has rights he respected, that he be able to vote as he chooses rather than as the local chief council directs. For this Dada is tortured and put to death and Gopalrao questions whether the tortures must find the "fine balance" between hope and despair.

Mistry's sense of right and wrong at an indifferent world is much like that of Charles Dickens' Oliver Twist, Dickens' tale of a 19th-century Cockney orphan—an English

Uncharable—lives place in the same moral universe as *A Fine Balance*. Mistry and Dickens are interested in those to whom history happens, those with little control over their circumstances.

For other writers, though, the most obvious comparison is to Vikram Seth's often tedious 1,348-page *A Suitable Boy* (1993), also an expatriate Indian now living in Britain, set in need in the early 1950s, with the country still reeling from independence and unable to hold its first general election. Both novels have long descriptive passages typical of the 19th century, not the accelerating-like whirlwind of the 20th. And both seem to delight in the curiosities of the 1950s century: mixed, two-person narration, coincidence and stories overlapping, irreducibly

messy. In *Sent a Long Journey*, to Marach's *Delhi*, Seth's concerns are the subtleties of the drawing room, not the bold realities of the street. While Seth delights in the comedy of finding a good search for his female protagonists, Mistry writes of the perversity of beauty: "All big girls have the same injury, the public girls used to it and feel no joy," says one character in the novel. "Blind beggars are everywhere. But blind, with eyeballs missing, face slavering empty sockets, plus nose chopped off—now anyone will give money for that."

Mistry and Seth do not have the wild, all-embracing ambition of Salman Rushdie in *Mishaps & Christies* (1991). The Saladin Peters (1988) and this year's *The Moon Last Night*—commissioned for Britain's prestigious Booker Prize—find the drama in one family and fact, religion and politics in the contradictions of the subsection.

Still, a measure of the success of *A Fine Balance* is that despite occasional repetitive scenes and losses due to didacticism, the reader's attention never strays from Mistry's narrative. To borrow the author's wryly metaphor—the widow Dara sewing together the squares of her quilt—*A Fine Balance* is an intricately stitched, lovingly crafted tale that gives warmth but does not dry the coldness outside.

GUY LAWSON

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Symptoms such as itching or burning pain, tingling, sores, or even localized redness in or near the genital area can return regularly, and the emotional impact of coping with these symptoms can include guilt, resentment, depression—a disruption of daily life.

Advances in medical research now enable you to do something about genital herpes outbreaks. A greater understanding of genital herpes—plus the availability of affordable treatments, and counseling—can help you to cope with all the distressing symptoms.

Now you can get your life essentially back to normal—and potentially keep outbreaks out of the picture for years.

To confidently learn more about reducing the severity and frequency of genital herpes outbreaks, and minimizing the risk of transmission through safe sex guidelines, contact the National Herpes Hotline:

CALL 1-800-HSV-FACS
1-800-478-3227

And consult your physician



Enjoying the bounty in British Columbia

BY ALLAN FOTHERINGHAM

It is to Royal Trustco Ltd that we must give the secrets of our soul. The benevolent ones of finance have financed a survey to determine where the rich of Canada live.

To no one's surprise except the residents of Toronto, they live in British Columbia. Also known as British California, also known as Vancouver. It is only right and proper. With the best weather should come the best money.

The survey is of households in the top 10 per cent of income groups. It will come as no surprise to Atlantic Canada that 24 per cent of "rich" residents there take home less than \$85,000. Nor to those residing in Quebec, where 26 per cent of such households end up with less than \$85,000.

It is at the high end of the champagne spectrum that the shift to Canada is Pacific apparent. In the \$200,000-to-\$500,000 bracket, British Columbians tip the scale with six per cent—compared with Ontario's one per cent. From \$500,000 to \$1,000,000, it is British Columbians top with two per cent. No other province comes close.

This does not surprise anyone who knows the Porsche-land of the Left Coast, where the residents have found a way of making more money than anyone else while never showing up for work on Friday.

"This is not Robin Leach," said the press spokesman for Royal Trustco, misquoting that the rich of Canada regard themselves as "family-oriented, cautious and balanced."

Perhaps I don't think so in British Columbia. There is a new landmark in the city, a tall tower just at the entrance to Stanley Park. It is famous for having an elevator for visiting dinner partners. It is a car elevator. Each guest puts his car on the elevator and it is taken off. I guess it's for those who want to take their Ferraris to the table. Or want their Lamborghinis with their lasagna.

One reason that my old buddy John Lutino, now a British bricklayer, former president of the B.C. NDP party, has just taken his seat of the \$25-million lawyer contingency



for winning a \$60-million lawsuit brought by embezzlers, partners against the Bank of British Columbia.

There are so many instant billionaires on Howe Street—whose stockholders go to do—as a result of the Vancity Bay muscle style of Leachian, that you can't buy a Single Row seat in Vancouver. At last look, the slaves in Diamond Fields Resources, which first hit the nickel, copper and cobalt lime, had gone from \$3 to past \$80.

There is so much misery in Vancouver that some people can't take the pressure of carrying it around. Several days ago, a prominent Howe Street promoter, connected to some of its highest-profile figures and author of some controversial deals, checked into a San Francisco hotel and there plunged 17 stories into the atrium, passing a security guard on the sixth floor and hitting a bar in the lobby, which unfortunately did not cushion his fall.

This is the glorious, slightly unpredictable future of Vancouver, where Errol Flynn, writing with his 17-year-old paramour, chose to die after a memorable weekend dash. In the 1930s, calculating the F-Sail Ploggers days, the town was dominated by the literary duet between two witty columnists in the morning major papers.

The struggle for circulation was cutthroat, especially when the perhaps most belligerent of the two died his last pockets with rocks, gathered from the sands of English Bay into the sea and started sailing towards Japan, never to return.

We see that delightful eccentricity solar in

the place now—automobile-advertising the luxury clutch of condo towers to arise on the edge of Stanley Park, on lands controlled by Westin Hotels' Bayshore Inn.

This would be the hostility where that lounge Howard Hughes hung out in a penthouse in, being securitly for two months in his dying days, his fingers thin and tattered growing to elephantine lengths, while conducting a secret conversation with the publisher of *The Vancouver Sun*.

Does Royal Trustco seriously think this is not Robin Leach inaccurate? This is the town where teachers in a suburban high school wryly complain that their luxury cars fire into the school lot by their newly arrived Hong Kong students, make the teacher's classes look like junk.

The new pallbearers for the Vancouver Canucks are the same players and staff of the National Hockey League. While formerly rich Toronto has not yet been able to get a shovel into the ground for its new pro baseball hall, the Vancouver equivalent is complete, as only problem figuring out where Chinatown goes with the shiny new lumberjack restaurants.

The crooks climb the mountains across the harbour, reaching in the wrong line. The only major city on the continent not defined by a freeway is a result. Two or 3 p.m. gridlock, The Toronto Star, selling something, has opened a new sports page, which may or may not be the corner with its nose in the last.

No one here gives a fig for the Quebec alleged drama, except in the knowledge that if the province goes, British Columbians will just move off and find oil to set. The f's the joke about the Newfie who says he wouldn't care if Quebec separated—all it would mean is that it would take only half the time to drive to Toronto.

British Columbia looks the same in another direction. It is already out in the wild, halfway to Hong Kong.

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Cathy Johnson, Volunteer and mother of Ben



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